

David Wilkes
GRAMMATICAL REMARKS

ON THE
PRACTICAL AND VULGAR DIALECT
OF THE
INDOSTAN LANGUAGE,

COMMONLY CALLED

M O O R S. ^{16,877}₂

WITH A
VOCABULARY,
ENGLISH AND MOORS,

THE SPELLING ACCORDING TO
THE PERSIAN ORTHOGRAPHY.

WHEREIN ARE

REFERENCES between Words resembling each other in
SOUND and different in their SIGNIFICATIONS,

WITH

LITERAL TRANSLATIONS and EXPLANATIONS of the COM-
POUNDED WORDS and CIRCUMLOCUTORY EXPRESSIONS,
for the more easy attaining the IDIOM of the LANGUAGE.

THE WHOLE CALCULATED FOR

THE COMMON PRACTICE IN BENGAL.

*Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus impertis; si non, his utere mecum.*

BY CAPT. GEORGE HADLEY. K

L O N D O N

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M.DCC.LXXII.

Vulgar expressions sometimes
very original phrases as
I am dead, I to go dead to go
often Perraah jaouna Muryaoun

p 34

Substantive - verb

hudder sheet chuder bechaouna
Echañna bed To sheet of bed.
English to ruin Moors to bed of
sheet or to put of sh. only bed.

Pondathy wife in Malabar

Ké er ٤١. ٥ who are
you qui va là

Zui mi a poet. Eng

Mannendarr Purveyor?

DEDICATION.

Hon. the Court of Directors

EAST INDIA COMPANY,

GENTLEMEN,

IT is not to promote the sale of this small performance, it is not to shew a talent for panegyric, by celebrating the virtues of those to whom an absence of eight years spent in your service has kept me an entire stranger; nor is it the mere gratification which a laudable ambition might enjoy by engaging the atten-

tion of so eminent a body that has induced me to address the following pages to you; but to recommend myself to your notice by representing to you, that the motive which first gave birth to this design was to render myself worthy of any favour I might receive from the government, and to give the only proof I then could of my zeal for your service. Having in 1764, by Mr. Vansittart's favour, obtained the then great object of military subaltern emulation, an appointment to the Seapoys; and having afterwards been honoured by Lord Clive with the command of a battalion of Seapoys, in consequence of my steady attachment to the government at a critical juncture when such an instance of fidelity was highly acceptable to the administration in Bengal, I soon became sensible that it would be impossible to discharge my duty in the manner I could wish, without a knowledge of the language spoken by those whom I was to command, and experience soon shewed me that the corrupt dialect would be more immediately

mediately useful in a military capacity; I therefore reduced it to a grammatical system for my own immediate use only, when an accident determined me to do what neither the success I met with in the undertaking, the benefit I received therefrom, nor the desire of several of my friends in Bengal, could ever prevail with me to execute, and give it to the public. In 1770 the ingenious Mr. George Bogle desired my opinion of a small pamphlet he received from Europe (it was called, A Grammar and Vocabulary of the Moors Language) when to my utter astonishment I found it was the mutilated embryo of my own grammatical scheme in 1765, a copy of which happened to be in the hands of your industrious servant Mr. Henry Revell junior; to which had been subjoined a Vocabulary, as erroneous in quality as it was deficient in quantity. To obviate therefore the ill effects of this crude performance, which is now circulating at my expence in Bengal, and
to

to prevent future accidents, I have set my name to these pages, (which are not in the least anticipated by Mr. Jones's excellent Persian Grammar;) hoping they will prove beneficial to those for whose assistance they are intended, and acceptable to those to whom they are addressed. I have the honour to subscribe myself,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient

and faithful servant,

GEORGE HADLEY.

P R E F A C E

T O T H E

G R A M M A R.

TH E many objections which were made to the success of this undertaking by persons who *talked* and seemed thoroughly convinced they understood this language better than ever the author of the following pages could do, make it incumbent on him to say something in its behalf.

Though *talking* and understanding a language are often used synonymously, they are by no means so in fact. How many persons can play agreeably on an instrument, though intirely
 b ignorant

ignorant of the science of music, or of the principles on which such instrument is constructed. Those who are blessed with strong retentive faculties will indeed acquire mechanical powers of expression, and thus mechanically were they attained by the ingenious gentleman who observed, that Grammar was *useless* as the coachmen and chairmen used none, and yet were never at a loss : to whom we will leave him as a lucky fare, and venture to deny the matter of fact ; for if those worthy members of society did not *use* Grammar, they would not only be unintelligible to each other, but, like Caliban, be ignorant of their own meaning, and *gabble like things most brutish*. The truth is, they do *use* it, and know it with a degree of knowledge sufficient to answer the immediate purposes of those possessed of it, but which can never be imparted or reduced to that methodical arrangement by which the modes of speech peculiar to particular countries are handed down and perpetuated, and there are very few memories so strong as to retain those minutiae ; the misapplication of which occasions such gross mistakes in conversation, insomuch that there are num-

berless instances of those who retain the whole Vocabulary, yet are unintelligible to the natives on the most common occasions for want of the Syntax.

Whatever merit can be assumed from the following Remarks it must be attributed intirely to the disposition of what is laid down, and not to any new lights thrown on the subject. Novelty indeed may recommend it, as nothing of this sort has ever been attempted. Manuscripts have indeed been handed about, ill spelt, with a confused mixture of Persian, Indostans, and Bengals, having in one column a Persian character usefess and unintelligible to persons who, so far from understanding that difficult combination, do not know a single letter of the alphabet.

Amongst the many difficulties started by the eastern literati to this scheme it was urged, that the common Moors was too irregular to admit of a Grammar; that the Persian was so connected with it, being derived therefrom, that it was impossible to attain one without the other; and that Persian should have been the first ob-

ject of attention : all which is erroneous. The common Moors does admit of a Grammar ; it has nothing to do with Persian ; and it is much better to begin with Moors, if any one would attain both. What is laid down here is more than sufficient to obviate the first objection. As to the second : there are certainly several Persian words used in the Moors (as it is called) ; but that does not argue that one should be derived from the other any more than the word Philanthropy proves the English to be derived from the Greek. Even such Persian words as are used in Moors are subjected to the declension of the latter. That it may be seen how intirely different the Grammars of the two languages are, here follows a Verb in each :

	INFIN.	1 PRET.	2 PRET.	FUTURE.
<i>Persian</i>	Ruftim	Ruft	Ruftust	Kwaud Ruft
<i>Moors</i>	Jaouna	Giah	Giah hy	Jaounga
<i>English</i>	<i>I go</i>	<i>I went</i>	<i>I went</i>	<i>I will go.</i>
	PLUPERF.	PART. PRES.	IMPERAT.	
<i>Persian</i>	Ruftbood	Meerouudd	Boro	
<i>Moors</i>	Giah thau	Jottah	Jaou	
<i>English</i>	<i>I had gone</i>	<i>Going</i>	<i>Go</i>	

Here

Here is not the least resemblance in any one respect; even such words of the Indostan as are used by the Bengal southern inhabitants are also reduced to their declension; as *Jaouinga, I will go*, in Moors is *Jaubo*, in Bengal all Future Tenses having that termination in Bengals. By way of conjecture then, may it not be more reasonable to suppose that the Indostan language is originally from their northern invaders the Tartars? A supposition that the history of the revolutions of those parts sufficiently warrant; nor is it to be wondered at that the Persian has gained such ground, as that polite court may be looked on with respect to the East in the same light as France is to Europe, their language, character, and fashions having extended to the court of Delhy and far beyond it. This would of itself be sufficient to answer those who insist on it that Persian should be learnt first; but the want of many advantages attending a different course of study, the great difficulties to be encountered, and the particular situation of Europeans in Bengal, all argue strong against them. In Persian much is left to conjecture in the orthographical part: it is not spoken at all in common

common; the manner of teaching is very unmethodical, and bad as it is the masters must not be put out of their beaten track: few of them have any grammatical knowledge, and not one of them understands a word of English; but the scholar is obliged to rely on the wretched abilities of a servant who speaks English like a parrot, too ignorant to convey the true sense of a translation, too indolent to exert himself if he knows it, and too abject to correct a mistake in his master if capable of doing it.

In the comparison between Hill and Malie-bechi, the former, amongst other projects, is said to have conceived a scheme for teaching English in Holland, and went over to put it in practice, but found an obstacle which he overlooked; *viz.* that he could not understand a word of Dutch, nor they a word of English, and consequently were unintelligible to each other; and in this predicament stands the Persian master and his scholar.

With these disadvantages it is surprising the Persian is ever attained at all, and indeed not one in fifty that attempts it ever succeed so as to attain to a degree of perfection; and that only

only where there is a prodigious memory, immense application, and a great propensity.

Under these circumstances would it not be better to attain a knowledge of the current Moors first, so as to avoid the errors of interpretation, and then to write it in the Persian character; by which no time would be lost in familiarizing one's self to the Persian orthography, which would facilitate future investigations and be attended with the advantages of immediate and indispensable practice in that intercourse which every sojourner must have with the natives.

But amongst all the objections which were raised, no one has ever thought of the only one which could be made with any degree of propriety; which is, lest in attempting to reduce this barren dialect to a grammatical system the language should be wrested to make it correspond to such rules as may be laid down, instead of making proper allowances for irregularities.

To obviate this, be it remembered, that every language has its idiom, that is, some peculiarity which often runs counter to the most general maxims,

maxims, bred by corruption and strengthened by custom; it prevails more or less in all tongues, and whilst this is kept in view we may safely attempt to reduce the most barbarous language to as regular a system as it will admit of, since all Grammar is composed from the language.

These Remarks are carried as far as they can well be so as to preserve the idiom, and without departing from the practical dialect. The Vocabulary might have been fuller; at present it contains only 2,255 words; but it could not be enlarged without running the risque of inserting something vague and doubtful. Should it prove acceptable, a complete translation of the Vocabulary (Moors and English) will be given, with some dialogues.

We shall conclude with recommending an attention to the manner in which the natives attempt to express themselves in English, as every one who endeavours to speak a foreign language naturally adapts it to the idiom of his own.

GRAMMATICAL REMARKS
ON THE
INDOSTAN LANGUAGE
COMMONLY CALLED
M O O R S.

OF NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE AND ADJECTIVE,
AND THEREIN
OF CASE, GENDER, NUMBER,
AND THE
ARTICLE.

THE distinction between the Substantive and Adjective seems to be very vague. Many Substantives differ from the Adjective by having only the addition of the termination *ee*; as *Shireer*, *wicked*, *shireecree*, *wickedness*; *gurrum*, *hot*, *gurmee heat*; *surd*, *cold*, *surdee*, *coldness*. But this termination is more peculiar to qualities, arts and sciences, as is particularly noted in the Preface to the Vocabulary, *q. v.*

B

The

The Adjective always precedes the Substantive ; as Burrah¹ ghurr², *a great¹ house²*. The cases are the Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative. The Nominative is used and precedes the Verb as in English. When two Substantives come together, the Genitive always precedes ; as Sauheb kau¹ topee², *master's¹ bat²*, or, *the bat of master*. The Dative precedes or follows the Verb ; as Oos ko¹ da², or da¹ oos ko², *give it¹ to him²*. The Accusative always precedes the Verb ; as Paunnee¹ da², *give² water¹*. The Vocative as in English. The Ablative precedes the Verb ; as Oos fa¹ la², *take it² from him¹*.

The Feminine Gender is in some words denoted by the termination *ee* ; as Chookerau, *a boy*, chookeree, *a girl*. In other words the male and female have not the least similitude ; as Goru, *a cow*, faur, *a bull*. The numbers are only two, Singular and Plural. The Dual is peculiar to the Arabs, as formerly to the Greek. The difference of number is not denoted by termination as in Latin, Greek, &c. but by adding sub (*all*) for impersonals, and loag (*people*) for personals ; as Chaukur loag, *the servants* ; i. e. *servant people* ; chokee sub, *the chairs*, i. e. *all the chairs*. For a few, use dow teen, *two or three*, there being no such expression as a few. This barren and undeterminate mode of speech is peculiar only to that dialect which is here treated of, the politer one having terminations to distinguish the number, though such distinctions favour strong of the Persian.

The Article or Postposition governing the Case is always added after the Case governed, except in the Vocative; as Sauheb kau, *of master*, and where an Adjective is joined there is no variation through the Cases in either Substantive or Adjective in the terminations. They are only denoted by adding the Article after the Substantive, *q. v. infra*.

It has been objected that this Postposition is mis-called, and that it is only a termination shewing the Case. If so it would have been attached to an Adjective as well as a Substantive, and very likely would have altered in different words so as to have made a variety of declension; whereas there is but one regular method of declining a Noun. As to the objection of its being added and not prefixed, the idiom of the language continually inverts the order of position. I therefore look upon it as a Postposition or Article governing the Case, and decline it as follows;

Nom. —

Gen. Kau, *of*.

Dat. Ko, *to*.

Plural the same.

Accus. —

Vocat. Auou! O!

Ablat. { Sa, *with or from*.
Ma, *or maingh, in*.
* Ka-wostah, *for*.

* Ka-wostah is literally *on account for*. It answers to *quapropter*.

DECLENSION OF A NOUN SUB-
STANTIVE AND ADJECTIVE.

<i>Nom.</i>	Burrah ¹ ghurr ²	<i>A great¹ house².</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Burrah ghurr kau	<i>Of a great house.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Burrah ghurr ko	<i>To a great house.</i>
<i>Accus.</i>	Burrah ghurr	<i>A great house.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Auou! burrah ghurr	<i>O! great house.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Burrah ghurr	{ Ma, or main, in Ka-wostah, for Sa, with or from } a great house.

Plural the same, with sub (*all*) as
Burrah ghurr sub, *Great houses, &c.*

<i>Nom.</i>	Chootah ¹ chookrau ²	<i>A little¹ boy².</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Chootah chookrau kau	<i>Of a little boy.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Chootah chookrau ko	<i>To a little boy, &c.</i>

Plural the same, with loag (*people*) as
Chootah chookrau loag, *Little boys, &c.*

And this is the only Declension in this dialect, all
the Nouns in the language being thus declined.

OF PRONOUNS SUBSTANTIVE AND ADJECTIVE.

The three Pronouns Substantive are Hum, aup, my, or myengh, signifying (*I*); toomm, aup (*you*); and oo,ah (*he* or *it*). Hum is the most common, aup signifies rather (*self*) and is applicable to both (*I*) or (*you*) though often used alone according to the sense, which must determine its signification. It can hardly be said to belong to the vulgar dialect; but being much used it is necessary to know it. My or myengh is also rather high. The other two words are common. There are some irregularities in their Declension, which we will proceed to shew, and then particularize.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> Hum, <i>I</i> .	Hum loag, <i>we</i> (people.)
<i>Gen.</i> Hummaurau, <i>of me</i> .	
<i>Dat.</i> { Hum ko, <i>to me</i> . (Donative only).	
{ Humaurau paufs, <i>to me</i> . (Itinerant). Literally,	
	[near to me.]
<i>Abl.</i> { Humaurau paufs sa, <i>from me</i> . Lit. <i>from near to me</i> .	
{ Humaurau wostah, <i>for me</i> .	

The Genitive takes the Persian termination (*rau*), (the sign of the Genitive and Dative) instead of making Humkau, the regular grammatical declension, which is resumed in the first Dative. Though it is certainly absurd to call any thing Dative which does not imply a donation,

a donation, yet I have made two Datives, one of which I call Donative, the other Itinerant, because it still preserves the Dative termination of the Persian. The Vocative and Accusative are omitted being never used. The first Ablative is made by a double Postposition, *paufs*, *near*, and *sa*, *from* : *Note*, *Paufs* seems particularly applicable to personals. Here we may observe as before of the Dative, that it is absurd to call any thing Ablative but what implies privation, notwithstanding which I have made a second Ablative according to common usage in denominating the cases, that they may be more agreeable to the old method, and consequently easier retained. *Wostah* signifies (*on account*) *ka wostah* is (*on account for*). But *ka* is dropt, which looks as if *rau* was rather a Postposition or Article than a Termination as it is called. And here it may not be amiss to observe on the seeming misapplication of the words Dative and Ablative. Dative implies donation, Ablative privation, yet notwithstanding the words are used in a very different or even opposite sense they still are made to retain that name. *Accurrit mihi quidem*, &c. How can *mibi* be here called a Dative? *In ore ejus, pro aris & focis, cum equis*. How can these prepositions be said to govern an Ablative case? Should not the name of the case vary with the sense in which the word is used?

Note, This observation is made rather for the sake of acquiring information than conveying instruction, as we are very sensible of the censure which we may incur by deviating from an established rule however absurd.

Nom.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Toom, <i>you.</i>	Toom loag, <i>ye (people).</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Toomaurau, <i>of you.</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	{ Toom ko, <i>to you (Donative).</i> [<i>near to you.</i> Toomaurau paufs, <i>to you (Itinerant).</i> Literally,	
<i>Abl.</i>	{ Toomaurau paufs sa, <i>from you lit. from near to</i> Toomaurau woftah, <i>for you.</i> [<i>you.</i>	

The same observations are applicable to this Pronoun as to the foregoing.

<i>Nom.</i>	Aupp,	<i>myself, or yourself.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	{ Auppna, Aup kau,	<i>of myself. of yourself.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Aupp ko,	<i>to myself, or yourself.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	{ Aupna woftah, Aup ka woftah,	<i>for me. for you.</i>

This word may be declined throughout with Hum or Toom, as Hum aupp, *I myself*, Toom aupp, *you yourself*. *Genitive*, Humaurau aupna, *of me myself*, Toomaurau Aup kau, *of you yourself*. The word is irregular, but very high and polite.

<i>Nom.</i>	My, I, or myengh.
<i>Gen.</i>	Merau *, <i>of me.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Moodjko, <i>to me.</i>

The Nominative of this word is high and polite, the Genitive is often used, the Dative very vulgar and perhaps an intrusion; but it is inserted as it comes the nearest to this word. The other cases wanting.

* *Quere*, If a contraction of Humaurau,

Singular.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	{ Oo, ah, <i>he</i> , or <i>it</i> , or <i>that</i> . Oo, ah loag, <i>they</i> (people). [Or Oo, ee, <i>she</i> . [Or Oo, ah sub, <i>those</i> .	
<i>Gen.</i>	{ Oos kau, } of him, &c. { Oon kau, }	
<i>Dat.</i>	{ Oos ko, } to him, &c. (Donative). { Oon ko, }	
	{ Oos ko paufs, } to him, &c. (Itinerant). Lit. { Oon ko paufs, } near to him.	
	{ Oos ko paufs sa, } from him, &c. Lit. from { Oon ko paufs sa, } near to him.	
<i>Abl.</i>	{ Oos ka-wostah, } for him, &c. { Oon ka-wostah, }	

Oon is vulgar. The same observations may be made here as on the two former Pronouns Substantive; but this word has one peculiarity in common with the Pronouns Adjective when it is used adjectively, which shall be shewn before they are declined.

<i>Nom.</i>	Kone,	<i>who?</i> or <i>which?</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Kis kau,	<i>of whom?</i> &c.
<i>Dat.</i>	{ Kis ko, Kis ko paufs,	<i>to whom?</i> &c. (Donative). <i>to whom?</i> &c. (Itinerant). [Lit. <i>near to whom?</i>
	{ Kis ko paufs sa, Kis ka waustah,	<i>from whom?</i> <i>from near to?</i> <i>for whom?</i> &c.
<i>Abl.</i>	{ Kis ma,	<i>in whom?</i> &c.

Note. This word used only in an interrogatory sense, the following descriptive.

Nom.

Nom.	Jo,	who, or which.
Gen.	Jus kau,	of whom.
Dat.	{ Jus ko,	to whom. (Donative.)
	{ Jus ko paufs,	to whom. (Itinerant.) Literally, near to whom.
Abl.	{ Jus ko paufs sa,	from whom. Literally, from
	{ Jus ka wostah,	for whom. [near to whom.
	{ Jus ma,	in whom.
Nom.	Keah,	what.
Gen.	Kai kau	of what.
Dat.	{ Kai ko,	to what. (Donative.)
	{ Kai ko paufs,	to what. (Itinerant.) Literally, near to what.
Abl.	{ Kai ko paufs sa,	from what. Literally, from
	{ Kai ka wostah,	for what. [near to what.
	{ Kai ma,	in what.

Note, The Dative Itinerant is little used, as it is not a Personal Pronoun; but *Kither?* *whither?* is substituted. ✕

Nom.	Koey,	any one.
Gen.	Kissy kau,	of any one.
Dat.	{ Kissy ko,	to any one. (Donative.)
	{ Kissy ko paufs,	to any one. (Itinerant.) Literally, near to any one.
Abl.	{ Kissy ko paufs sa,	from any one. Literally, from
	{ Kissy ka wostah,	for any one. [near to any one.
	{ Kissy ma,	in any one.

<i>Nom.</i>	E,ah,	<i>this.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Is kau,	<i>of this.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	{ Is ko,	<i>to this. (Donative.)</i>
	{ Is ko paufs,	<i>to this. (Itinerant.) Literally, near to this.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	{ Is ko paufs fa,	<i>from this. Literally, from.</i>
	{ Is ka wostah,	<i>for this. [near this.</i>
	{ Is ma,	<i>in this.</i>

The Accusative is the same as the Nominative, throughout.

Of these Five Pronouns, Oo,ah, *that*, Kone? and Jo, *who* or *which*, Keah, *what*, Koey, *any one*, and E,ah, *this*, it is to be observed, that whenever they are joined to a Substantive they never change their termination in the oblique cases, but are declined throughout with the Nominative, and the distinction of the case is by the Article being added to the Noun. As,

<i>Nom.</i>	Kone ghurr,	<i>which house?</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Kone ghurr kau,	<i>of which house?</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Kone ghurr ko,	<i>to which house? &c.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Keah ghurr,	<i>what house?</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Keah ghurr kau,	<i>of what house?</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Keah ghurr ko,	<i>to what house? &c.</i>

But when the Pronoun Adjective is used alone, then change the termination in the Oblique Cases, *ex gr.* If any one was to say the roof of one of the houses was blown off, and you would ask which or what house, without using the Substantive, say Kis kau?

kau? or Kai kau? but if the Substantive is introduced, then, Kone ghurr kau? or, Keah ghurr kau? Oo,ah and Kone? are used both adjectively and substantively, the first signifying *he*, or *that*, the second *who*, or *which*. Thus Ille and Illa, and Qui and Quæ, may be said to be Pronouns Substantive. The neuter gender (Illud and Quod) to degenerate into Adjectives, for *He* and *She* are certainly as much Substantives as *I* and *You*.

The Degrees of Comparison are very defective. The Persians have a termination to distinguish them, with a regular formation of the Comparative from the Positive, and the Superlative from the Comparative, but there is no such thing here; the Comparative and Superlative are made by the words *more* and *very*, as Burrah, *great*, Aur burrah, *more great*, Bhoat burrah, *very great*, or Sub sa burrah, *greater than all*. Literally, *Great than all*.—If you would ask which is the biggest of two things, it is sufficient to say, Kone burrah? *Which is great?*

O F V E R B S.

Of the Numbers, Persons, Moods, Voices, and Tenses.

The Numbers are Two, *Singular* and *Plural*, the *Dual* being peculiar to the Arabs.

Persons, Three.

The Moods are, the *Indicative*, *Infinitive*, and *Imperative*. The other Moods, such as the *Optative* and *Potential*, must be made by the words expressive of their signification.

The only method of speaking *passively* is by transposing the sentence; as for example, *I fear master*: should it be required to turn this into the *Passive*, you cannot say *I am feared by master*, using the preterite participle and auxiliary as in English, nor can it be done as in Latin by a termination, as there is no such thing, but you must say, *Master fears me*, converting the Nominative into the Dative, and *vice versa*; Hum *saubeb ko durta*, *I fear (to) master*, Sauheb *hum ko durta*, *Master fears (to) me*.

The Conjugations are Five, the first having the imperative end in *a*, the second in *ee*, the third in *ou*, the fourth in *o*, the fifth in a consonant.

The Tenses here laid down are Six; it has by some been thought that there are more, others have objected that so many could not be ascertained without refining too much; but constant practice, the best and our only guide, obviates such objections; and as

on

on the one hand nothing has been neglected which is warranted thereby, so on the other hand have we carefully avoided those very nice distinctions in point of time which are better omitted than inserted, as they create perplexity, and by their great abstruseness discourage the learner from endeavouring to attain what is absolutely necessary.

When we consider what great confusion is occasioned by the nice operation of some of the Tenses, it is surprising those who treat of them are not more copious when they speak of such as require accurate distinctions, such as the *Paulo post futurum* and the *Aoristus primus* and *secundus* of the Greek. Though there are none such here, and most persons who are to be benefited by these remarks are probably sufficiently acquainted with the grammar to comprehend the full sense of the tenses according to this simple arrangement, and it was not intended to make any remarks on grammar in general, yet it may not be amiss to insert the following short observation on the Tenses, as it can mislead nobody; to some it may be of service; and those who are above it, may pass it over.

The only absolute division of time is into Past, Present, and Future, and all other Tenses are Variations therefrom; the Present is not capable of any variation, the Past has Two, the Future One, which comprehend the Six Tenses here laid down: the Present is the representation of an action now doing, as, *I go*; the Preterite, or Past, is the indefinite representation of a past action, as, *I went*; from which there are Two Tenses formed, the Preterimperfect,
that

that is, the representation of a past action as if present, as, *I was going*, and falls short of the Preterit, as its name implies; the other Tense varying from the Preterit is the Preterpluperfect, being the representation of a time after some action has been perfected, as, *I had gone*, and exceeds the Preterit as its name also indicates; the Future is the indefinite representation of an action to be done, as, *I will go*; the variation is the Future Perfect, being the imaginary representation of a future action as if done, as, *I shall have gone*; thus we have the Six Tenses here given, the Present, the Preterperfect, Preterimperfect, Preterpluperfect, Future, and Future Perfect. It is usual in the grammar to place the Preterimperfect after the Present. Perhaps this Tense was esteemed a Variation from the Present, in which case it should have been called the Present Perfect; but as the action is past, it is certainly with greater propriety called the Preterimperfect; nor is there any thing to direct a conjecture why the Tenses are placed in the order they are, for the true order of the time is past, present, and to come, according to which the Preterit should stand first. The three derivative Tenses imply that the sense is not completed, but still dependant on the principal verb (except when they are used in a responsive sense) as,—*I was going and met, &c.*—*I had been home and then I went to, &c.*—*When I shall have been home I'll go, &c.*—This last Tense is perverted in English; we say, *When I have been home then I'll go*—it should be, *When I shall have been, &c.*—Of the

the Six Tenses Three are uncompounded, the Present, Preterit, and Future, and Three (which are the varying Tenses) compounded; the Participles are Two, the Present and Preterit; the Present Tense, the Future, and the Two Participles, with the Infinitive Mood, are formed from the Imperative, as follows:

The Present by adding ta and also the possessive adverb hy or hyng (sometimes omitted in common) as, Dour run dourta hy, *I am running*.

The Future is formed from the Imperative by adding inga, as, Dour run douringa, *I will run*.

The Participle Present by adding ta, as Dour run dourta, *Running*, the same as the Present.

The Participle Preterit by adding ka, as, Dour run dourka, *Having run*.

The Infinitive Mood by adding na, as, Dour run dourna, *To run*.

It is usual to add ko, the sign of the Dative, to the Infinitive Mood, as, Dourna ko, *To run*. In English it is prefixed.

The Imperative Mood seems to have the governing power with respect to the verbs, the conjugation is therefore deduced, and the formation of the Tenses made therefrom, as all rejection of terminations is thereby avoided, and the derivations are entirely made by adding thereto. The following table will shew at one view the formation dependant on the Imperative Mood.

Table

Table for the Formation of the Uncompounded Tenses.

Imperative	ta hy,	<i>Am running,</i>	Present.
	inga,	<i>Will run,</i>	Future.
Dour (<i>Run</i>)	ta,	<i>Running,</i>	Part. Present.
	ka,	<i>Having run,</i>	Part. Preterit.
	na,	<i>To run,</i>	Infinitive.

There are very few verbs which will not admit of this formation. Rho, *stay*, makes Rhata and Rhainga, and not Rhota and Rhoinga, in the Present and Future; Jaou, *go*, makes Jotta, and not Jaouta in the Present, which are all the Exceptions that occur at present. Hy, which I call an Adverb Possessive, has been called a Verb, but it is undeclinable, and often omitted in the Present Tense; it signifies *There is*, and seems to be added to the Verb only to render the action more positive; it is properly Hyngh, pronounced nasal, but in common, Hy. It is usual to add ko (as before observed) the sign of the Dative, after the Infinitive Mood, as Dourna ko, *To run*. The Participle Preterit is much used, being a concise method of speaking; instead of saying Jud kaum keah, tud ou, *When you have done your business, then come*,—say, Kaum kurka, ou, *Having done your business, come*; it seems to resemble the Ablative case absolute in Latin, in some respects; but it can only be used when relating to the same Substantive

Substantive as is the Nominative case to the principal verb; for if one Person was to come when another had done business, it could not be used.

The Preterperfect is neither to be compounded or formed; but words of the first and second conjugations ending in the Imperative in *a* and *ee* make *E,ah* in the Preterit, as *Da, give, Deah, I gave; Pee, drink, Peeah, I drank*; words of the third conjugation, having the Imperatives ending in *ou*, make their Preterits in *iah*, as *Lou, bring, Liah, I brought*; words of the fourth conjugation, having the Imperatives ending in *o*, and the fifth, whose Imperatives end with a consonant, generally make the Preterits by adding *ah*, as *Do wash doah, I have washed, Marr beat marrah, I have beat*; and sometimes preserve the Imperative and borrow the Preterit of *Dana, to give*, or *Kurna, to do*, as *Mardeah or Markeah, I have given or made beat*, literally;—but this is all subject to exceptions.

Before we speak of the compounded Tenses, it is necessary to know the auxiliary verb *Hona, to be*, which is declined as follows, with Three regular Tenses.

C

PRESENT;

PRESENT.

	Singular.	Plural.
1st Per.	{ Hum hoo,ah, I am.	Hum loag hoo,ah, We are.
2d,	{ Toom hoo,ah, Thou art.	Toom loag hoo,ah, Ye are.
3d,	{ Oo,ah hoo,ah, He is.	Oo,ah loag hoo,ah, They are.

PRETERPERFECT.

1st,	{ Hum t,hau, I was.	Hum loag t,hau, We were.
2d,	{ Toom t,hau, Thou wert.	Toom loag t,hau, Ye were.
3d,	{ Oo,ah t,hau, He was.	Oo,ah loag t,hau, They were.

Note, The mark between the *t, b* denotes the consonant and aspirate are to be articulated separately, and not as in *thou*.

FUTURE.

1st,	{ Hum hoinga vulg hoga, I will be.	Hum loag hoga, We will be.
2d,	{ Toom hoga, Thou wilt be.	Toom loag hoga, Ye will be.
3d,	{ Oo,ah hoga, He will be,	Oo,ah loag hoga, They will be.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

Hota, *Being*.

INFINITIVE.

Hona, *To be*.

Preterit.

Hoka, *Having been*.

IMPERATIVE.

Ho, *Be*.

The Preterperfect of this verb corresponds in its irregularity with the Latin, French, English, &c. as it has not the least resemblance to any other Tense.

Though here are only Three Tenses laid down, a Preterimperfect may be formed by the Participle Present and Preterit; Hota t,hau, *was being*, also sometimes the Present and Preterit are joined, and seem to make a more absolute Preterit, as Hoo,ah t,hau; but these being vague are omitted above.

The Participle and Present Tense in this verb only differ.

Having thus given the Auxiliary, we come to the Three dependant compounded Tenses, the Preterimperfect, the Preterpluperfect, and the Future Perfect.

The Preterimperfect is made by the Present Participle of the Verb and the Preterit of the Auxiliary, as, Hum dourta t,hau, *I was running*.

The Preterpluperfect is made by the Two Preterits of the Verb and the Auxiliary, as, Hum dourah t,hau, *I had run*. Literally, *I was run*.

The Future Perfect is made by the Preterit of the Verb and the Future of the Auxiliary, as, Hum dourah hoga, *I shall have run*.

We shall now proceed to give examples of the Five Conjugations.

Declension of a Verb of the First Conjugation, having the Imperative ending in a, Preterit in e,ah.

P R E S E N T.

Singular.

Plural.

1st Per.	{ Hum data hy, I am giving.	Hum loag data hy, We are giving.
2d Per.	{ Toom data hy, Thou art giving.	Toom loag data hy, Ye are giving.
3d Per.	{ Oo,ah data hy, He is giving.	Oo,ah loag data hy, They are giving.

P R E T E R P E R F E C T.

1st,	{ Hum de,ah, I gave.	Hum loag de,ah, We gave.
2d,	{ Toom de,ah, You gave.	Toom loag de,ah, Ye gave.
3d,	{ Oo,ah de,ah, He gave.	Oo,ah loag de,ah, They gave.

P R E T E R I M P E R F E C T.

1st,	{ Hum data t,hau, I was giving.	Hum loag data t,hau, We were giving.
2d,	{ Toom data t,hau, Thou wert giving.	Toom loag data t,hau, Ye were giving.
3d,	{ Oo,ah data t,hau, He was giving.	Oo,ah loag data t,hau, They were giving.

P R E T E R -

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st,	{ Hum de,ah t,hau, <i>I bad (was) given.</i>	Hum loag de,ah t,hau, <i>We bad given.</i>
2d,	{ Toom de,ah t,hau, <i>You bad given.</i>	Toom loag data t,hau, <i>Ye bad given.</i>
3d,	{ Oo,ah de,ah t,hau, <i>He bad given.</i>	Oo,ah loag de,ah t,hau, <i>They bad given.</i>

FUTURE.

1st,	{ Hum da,inga, <i>I will give.</i>	Hum loag da,inga, <i>We will give.</i>
2d,	{ Toom da,inga, <i>You will give.</i>	Toom loag da,inga, <i>Ye will give.</i>
3d,	{ Oo,ah da,inga, <i>He will give.</i>	Oo,ah loag da,inga, <i>They will give.</i>

FUTURE PERFECT.

1st,	{ Hum de,ah hoga, <i>I shall have given.</i>	Hum loag de,ah hoga, <i>We shall have given.</i>
2d,	{ Toom de,ah hoga, <i>Thou shalt have given.</i>	Toom loag de,ah hoga, <i>Ye shall have given.</i>
3d,	{ Oo,ah de,ah hoga, <i>He shall have given.</i>	Oo,ah loag de,ah hoga, <i>They shall have given.</i>

IMPERATIVE.

Da, Give.

INFINITIVE.

Dana, To give.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

Data, Giving.

Preterit.

Daka, Having given.

Declension

Declension of a Verb of the Second Conjugation, having the Imperative ending in ee, and the Preterit in eah.

P R E S E N T.

Singular.

Plural.

1st Per. { Hum peetah hy,
 { *I am drinking.*

Hum loag peetah hy,
We are drinking.

2d, { Toom peetah hy,
 { *Thou art drinking.*

Toom loag peetah hy,
Ye are drinking.

3d, { Oo ah peetah hy,
 { *He is drinking.*

Oo ah loag peetah hy,
They are drinking.

P R E T E R P E R F E C T.

1st, { Hum pe ah,
 { *I drank.*

Hum loag pe ah,
We drank.

2d, { Toom pe ah,
 { *Thou drankst.*

Toom loag pe ah,
Ye drank.

3d, { Oo ah pe ah,
 { *He drank.*

Oo ah loag pe ah,
They drank.

P R E T E R I M P E R F E C T.

1st, { Hum peetah t,hau,
 { *I was drinking.*

Hum loag peetah t,hau,
We were drinking.

2d, { Toom peetah t,hau,
 { *Thou wert drinking.*

Toom loag peetah t,hau,
Ye were drinking.

3d, { Oo ah peetah t,hau,
 { *He was drinking.*

Oo ah loag peetah t,hau,
They were drinking.

P R E-

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Singular.

Plural.

1st,	{ Hum pe,ah t,hau, I had drunk.	Hum loag pe,ah t,hau, We had drunk.
2d,	{ Toom pe,ah t,hau, Thou hadst drunk.	Toom loag pe,ah t,hau, Ye had drunk.
3d,	{ Oo,ah pe,ah t,hau, He had drunk.	Oo,ah loag pe,ah t,hau, They had drunk.

FUTURE.

1st,	{ Hum pe,inga, I will drink.	Hum loag pe,inga, We will drink.
2d,	{ Toom pe,inga, You will drink.	Toom loag pe,inga, Ye will drink.
3d,	{ Oo,ah pe,inga, He will drink.	Oo,ah loag pe,inga, They will drink.

FUTURE PERFECT.

1st,	{ Hum pe,ah hoga, I shall have drunk.	Hum loah pe,ah hoga, We shall have drunk.
2d,	{ Toom pe,ah hoga, You shall have drunk.	Toom loag pe,ah hoga, Ye shall have drunk.
3d,	{ Oo,ah pe,ah hoga, He shall have drunk.	Oo,ah loag pe,ah hoga, They shall have drunk.

IMPERATIVE.

INFINITIVE.

Pee, Drink.

Peena, To drink.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

Preterit.

Peetah, Drinking.

Peka, having drunk.

Declension

Declension of a Verb of the Third Conjugation, having the Imperative ending in ou, and the Preterit in i,ah.

P R E S E N T.

Singular.

Plural.

1st,	{ Hum louta hy, <i>I am bringing.</i>	Hum loag louta hy, <i>We are bringing.</i>
2d,	{ Toom louta hy, <i>Thou art bringing.</i>	Toom loag louta hy, <i>Ye are bringing.</i>
3d,	{ Oo,ah louta hy, <i>He is bringing.</i>	Oo,ah loag louta hy, <i>They are bringing.</i>

P R E T E R I T.

1st,	{ Hum li,ah, <i>I brought.</i>	Hum loag li,ah, <i>We brought.</i>
2d,	{ Toom li,ah, <i>Thou broughtst.</i>	Toom loag li,ah, <i>Ye brought.</i>
3d,	{ Oo,ah li,ah, <i>He brought.</i>	Oo,ah loag li,ah, <i>They brought.</i>

P R E T E R I M P E R F E C T.

1st,	{ Hum louta t,hau, <i>I was bringing.</i>	Hum loag louta t,hau, <i>We were bringing.</i>
2d,	{ Toom louta t,hau, <i>Thou wert bringing.</i>	Toom loag louta t,hau, <i>Ye were bringing.</i>
3d,	{ Oo,ah louta t,hau, <i>He was bringing.</i>	Oo,ah loag louta t,hau, <i>They were bringing.</i>

P R E T E R-

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st,	{ Hum li,ah t,hau, <i>I had brought.</i>	Hum loag li,ah t,hau, <i>We had brought.</i>
2d,	{ Toom li,ah t,hau, <i>Thou hadst brought.</i>	Toom loag li,ah t,hau, <i>Ye had brought.</i>
3d,	{ Oo,ah li,ah t,hau, <i>He had brought.</i>	Oo,ah loag li,ah t,hau, <i>They had brought.</i>

FUTURE.

1st,	{ Hum lou,inga, <i>I will bring.</i>	Hum loag lou,inga, <i>We will bring.</i>
2d,	{ Toom lou,inga, <i>Thou wilt bring.</i>	Toom loag lou,inga, <i>Ye will bring.</i>
3d,	{ Oo,ah lou,inga, <i>He will bring.</i>	Oo,ah loag lou,inga, <i>They will bring.</i>

FUTURE PERFECT.

1st,	{ Hum li ah hoga, <i>I shall have brought.</i>	Hum loah li ah hoga, <i>We shall have brought.</i>
2d,	{ Toom li,ah hoga, <i>Thou shalt have brought.</i>	Toom loag li,ah hoga, <i>Ye shall have brought.</i>
3d,	{ Oo,ah li,ah hoga, <i>He shall have brought.</i>	Oo,ah loag li,ah hoga, <i>They shall have brought.</i>

IMPERATIVE.

Lou, *Bring.*

INFINITIVE.

Louna, *To bring.*

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

Loutah, *Bringing.*

Preterit.

Louka, *Having brought.*

D

Declension

Declension of a Verb of the Fourth Conjugation, having the Imperative ending in o, and the Preterit in ah.

P R E S E N T.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st,	{ Hum dota, <i>I am washing.</i>	Hum loag dota, <i>We are washing.</i>
2d,	{ Toom dota, <i>Thou art washing.</i>	Toom loag dota, <i>Ye are washing.</i>
3d,	{ Oo,ah dota, <i>He is washing.</i>	Oo,ah loag dota, <i>They are washing.</i>

P R E T E R P E R F E C T.

1st,	{ Hum do,ah, <i>i washed.</i>	Hum loag do,ah, <i>We washed.</i>
2d,	{ Toom do,ah, <i>Thou washedst.</i>	Toom loag do,ah, <i>Ye washed.</i>
3d,	{ Oo,ah do,ah, <i>He washed.</i>	Oo,ah loag do,ah, <i>They washed.</i>

P R E T E R I M P E R F E C T.

1st,	{ Hum dota t,hau, <i>I was washing.</i>	Hum loag dota t,hau, <i>We were washing.</i>
2d,	{ Toom dota t,hau, <i>Thou wert washing.</i>	Toom loag dota t,hau, <i>Ye were washing.</i>
3d,	{ Oo,ah dota t,hau, <i>He was washing.</i>	Oo,ah loag dota t,hau, <i>They were washing.</i>

P R E T E R -

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Singular.

Plural.

1st,	{ Hum do,ah t,hau, <i>I had washed.</i>	Hum loag do,ah t,hau, <i>We had washed.</i>
2d,	{ Toom do,ah t,hau, <i>Thou hadst washed.</i>	Toom loag do,ah t,hau, <i>Ye had washed.</i>
3d,	{ Oo,ah do,ah t,hau, <i>He had washed.</i>	Oo,ah loag do,ah t,hau, <i>They had washed.</i>

FUTURE.

1st,	{ Hum do,inga, <i>I will wash.</i>	Hum loag do,inga, <i>We will wash.</i>
2d,	{ Toom do,inga, <i>Thou wilt wash.</i>	Toom loag do,inga, <i>Ye will wash.</i>
3d,	{ Oo,ah do,inga, <i>He will wash.</i>	Oo,ah loag do,inga, <i>They will wash.</i>

FUTURE PERFECT.

1st,	{ Hum do,ah hoga, <i>I shall have washed.</i>	Hum loag do,ah hoga, <i>We shall have washed.</i>
2d,	{ Toom do,ah hoga, <i>Thou shalt have washed.</i>	Toom loag do,ah hoga, <i>Ye shall have washed.</i>
3d,	{ Oo,ah do,ah hoga, <i>He shall have washed.</i>	Oo,ah loag do,ah hoga, <i>They shall have washed.</i>

IMPERATIVE.

INFINITIVE.

Do, Wash.

Dona, To wash.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

Preterit.

Dota, Washing.

Doka, Having washed.

D 2

Declension

Declension of a Verb of the Fifth Conjugation, having the Imperative ending in a Consonant, and the Preterit in ah.

P R E S E N T.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1st Per.	{ Hum dourta hy, <i>I am running.</i>	Hum loag dourta hy, <i>We are running.</i>
2d,	{ Toom dourta hy, <i>You are running.</i>	Toom loag dourta hy, <i>Ye are running.</i>
3d,	{ Oo,ah dourta hy, <i>He is running.</i>	Oo,ah loag dourta hy, <i>They are running.</i>

P R E T E R P E R F E C T.

1st,	{ Hum dourah, <i>I ran.</i>	Hum loag dourah, <i>We ran.</i>
2d,	{ Toom dourah, <i>Thou ranst.</i>	Toom loag dourah, <i>Ye ran.</i>
3d,	{ Oo,ah dourah, <i>He ran.</i>	Oo,ah loag dourah, <i>They ran.</i>

P R E T E R I M P E R F E C T.

1st,	{ Hum dourta t,hau, <i>I was running.</i>	Hum loag dourta t,hau, <i>We were running.</i>
2d,	{ Toom dourta t,hau, <i>Thou wert running.</i>	Toom loag dourta t,hau, <i>Ye were running.</i>
3d,	{ Oo,ah dourta t,hau, <i>He was running.</i>	Oo,ah loag dourta t,hau, <i>They were running.</i>

P A S T.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Singular.

Plural.

1st,	{ Hum dourah t,hau, <i>I had run.</i>	Hum loag dourah t,hau, <i>We had run.</i>
2d,	{ Toom dourah t,hau, <i>Thou hadst run.</i>	Toom loag dourah t,hau, <i>Ye had run.</i>
3d,	{ Oo,ah dourah t,hau, <i>He had run.</i>	Oo,ah loag dourah t,hau, <i>They had run.</i>

FUTURE.

1st,	{ Hum douringa, <i>I will run.</i>	Hum loag douringa, <i>We will run.</i>
2d,	{ Toom douringa, <i>Thou wilt run.</i>	Toom loag douringa, <i>Ye will run.</i>
3d,	{ Oo,ah douringa, <i>He will run.</i>	Oo,ah loag douringa, <i>They will run.</i>

FUTURE PERFECT.

1st,	{ Hum dourah hoga, <i>I shall have run.</i>	Hum loag dourah hoga, <i>We shall have run.</i>
2d,	{ Toom dourah hoga, <i>You shall have run.</i>	Toom loag dourah hoga, <i>Ye shall have run.</i>
3d,	{ Oo,ah dourah hoga, <i>He shall have run.</i>	Oo,ah loag dourah hoga, <i>They shall have run.</i>

IMPERATIVE.

INFINITIVE.

Dour, *Run.*

Dourna, *To run.*

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

Preterit.

Dourta, *Running.*

Dourka, *Having run.*

The higher dialect makes a distinction in the termination of the persons, but in common it is not regarded. The literal English of the Present is, *I am running*, and not *I run*. In rendering the Persons in English, *you* or *thou* is used indiscriminately in the Second Person Singular, as there has been no regard paid to the difference of idiom or grammar in translating as to the English, throughout. Sometimes a distinction is made in the Gender by the termination, as, Dourta, *he is running*, Dourtee, *she is running*; but this is little attended to. Besides the above Tenses, by way of note observe the following, which occur sometimes; Marta hoga, *will be beating*, i. e. *must be beating*, a more absolute Present, compounded of the Present Participle of the Verb and the Future of the Auxiliary; also Marrah hy, a more absolute Preterit, made with the addition of the Possessive Adverb, *he has certainly beat*; also Marna hoga, a more absolute Future, compounded of the Infinitive and Future of the Auxiliary, *will be to beat*; also Aou^{ee}, instead of Aou^{inga}, *will come*, being a more immediate Future, signifying the action will be done instantly. But these are seldom used, and very vague, therefore not placed in the Declensions above—which shall suffice: and here we conclude with observing, that daily experience has been the only guide throughout; nor could any thing have been enlarged on with more accurate prolixity without exceeding the limits of this plan, which is merely practical.

A N E W
V O C A B U L A R Y,
E N G L I S H A N D M O O R S;
T H E S P E L L I N G A C C O R D I N G T O
T H E P E R S I A N O R T H O G R A P H Y.

W H E R E I N A R E
R E F E R E N C E S b e t w e e n W o r d s r e s e m b l i n g e a c h o t h e r i n
S O U N D a n d d i f f e r e n t i n t h e i r S I G N I F I C A T I O N S,

W I T H
L I T E R A L T R A N S L A T I O N S a n d E X P L A N A T I O N S o f t h e C O M -
P O U N D E D W O R D S a n d C I R C U M L O C U T O R Y E X P R E S S I O N S,
f o r t h e m o r e e a s y a t t a i n i n g t h e I D I O M o f t h e L A N G U A G E.

T H E W H O L E C A L C U L A T E D F O R
T H E C O M M O N P R A C T I C E I N B E N G A L.

Quanto communis tanto utilis.

WOCBUDAY

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P R E F A C E.

ALTHOUGH it is impossible to lay down certain and invariable rules for a Vocabulary, and to follow that methodical Arrangement which is observed in a grammatical composition, yet by remarking on such particularities as frequently occur, great assistance may be afforded to the memory of the learner.

The great circumlocution which is used for want of expressive words is so obvious, that it is almost unnecessary to particularize instances of it; however, we may remark, on the very frequent use which is made of the auxiliary words, Dana, *to give*, and Kurna, *to make*; in English indeed we oftener say *Make haste*, and *Give leave*, than *Hasten*, and *Permit*; but they are so frequently used here, that the verb is very often tortured to admit them; and wherever they will admit of being added to their respective substantives or adjectives, they

E

will

will be better understood than an uncompounded verb; thus, Marna is *to beat*, Mardana is *to give a beating*, Phenkna is *to throw*, Phenkdana is *to give a throw*, and much more used; Baundna is *to bind*, Baund kurna *to make bound*, and more frequent; Lurna is *to fight*, Lurhauey kurna is *to make a fight*, and as frequently used: these words, with many more, sufficiently shew the preference given to the compound mode of speech; but there are an infinite number of verbs which have no other formation but by the assistance of the auxiliaries Kurna or Dana; Jaouna, *to go*, is used as an auxiliary, though not so frequently as the two former, as Serrah jaouna, *to rot*, literally, *to go rotten*; Murjaouna, *to go dead*, for Murna, *to die*; Guljaouna, *to go melted*, for Gulna, *to dissolve*: sometimes the auxiliary, Hona, *to be*, is blended with the verb Jaouna, *to go*, as Maundah hogiah, *I am gone tired*, for Hooah, *I am*.

Sometimes a substantive by a small alteration will be converted into a verb, as Beechannah is *a bed*, Chudder is *a sheet*; Chudder beechaouna is *to put the sheets on the bed*, literally, *bed the sheets*;

sheets ; Sillaue is a *seam*, Sillouna is *to sew*, i. e. *make seams* ; sometimes the verb by compounding will be converted into a substantive, as Lurna is *to fight*, Wollah is a *fellow* or *artist*, according as it is joined to another word ; Lurna-wollah is a *warrior*, or *fellow to fight*, literally ; Dourna is *to run*, Dourna-wollah, is a *fellow to run*, or a *good runner*, &c. &c. The idiom also makes a substantive of the verb, as follows: *Is there news of master's arrival?* Sauheb kau ouna kau h'kubber hy ? Literally, *Is there news of master's to come?* *Is there talk of a battle?* Lurna kau bauht hy ? Literally, *Is there talk of to fight?* In English the very same word, with the difference only of the particle, serves for verb and substantive, as a *fight* and *to fight* ; but a slight acquaintance with this language will shew, that these expressions are circumlocutory, barren, and idiomatical.

But the most material observation respecting the verbs is the forming *efficients*, i. e. verbs where the action is to have a relative effect on another. Of Active and Passive enough has been said in the Grammar ; but there seems to be a distinction peculiar to this language, that

no word whatever will operate both in a reciprocal and efficient or relative sense; let it then be remembered, that by inserting *ou* after the Imperative, and before the characteristick of the Infinitive, that the Efficient of any word whatever will be given, as Heelna, *to move one's self*, Heelouna, *to make move or move any thing else*; Phirna, *to walk about*, Phirouna, *to walk (or make walk) about*, as a horse, *to cool him*; Bëitna, *to seat one's self*, Beitouna, *to seat another, or make sit down*; Gulna, *to melt or dissolve*, Gulouna, *to make melt as butter*; Julna, *to burn or be in a flame*, Julouna, *to make burn, or set on fire*. I have chosen these examples particularly because the English corresponding thereto serve in both senses; the Efficients are sometimes made by Kurua, as Gulkurna, *to make melt*, instead of Gulouna; Julkurna, *to make burn*, instead of Julouna. What has been said of these efficients, if remembered, will be very useful, as the examples are innumerable.

The compounded words are very strong and satisfactory; Lana is *to take*, Ouna is *to come*, Laouna is *to bring*, i. e. *to take and come*; Puckerna is *to take hold of*, Puckerlaouna is *to apprehend*,

prehend, i. e. *to catch and bring*, &c. *Baug* is a rein of a brid'le, *Doore* is far, *Baugdoore* is a long leading rein, by which the horse is kept at a distance. There are certain expressive words so attached to others, that though they cannot be considered as making a single compounded word, yet they may with propriety be noted here; *Hkonnah* signifies *place*, as *Lohau hkonnah* the iron place, or smith's shop; *Tope-hkonnah*, the gun place, or park of artillery; *Che-rêah-hkonnah*, the bird place, or aviary; *Daur* is keeper, as *Kellah-daur*, the fort-keeper or commander of the fort; *Zemeendaur*, the holder or keeper of lands; *Burdaur* is one who bears or has charge of, as, *Hookah burdaur*, the bookah bearer, *Hkurrudje burdaur*, one who takes charge of the market expences; *Neshaun burdaur*, the standard bearer: *Daun* is thing, as *Kullum daun*, the pen thing or standish; *Naus daun*, the snuff thing (box) &c.

In some instances, the language does not seem to be so lax; *little*, for size and quantity, must always be expressed by different words: *When*, *where*, and *who*, or *which*, are always expressed by different words, when in an interrogatory sense, and otherwise.

The

When Inter. Sub
(Desi. Sub)
where In - *Kaun*
Des. In
who In - *Kone*

The termination *ee* seems particularly applicable to qualities, arts, and sciences, as *Doast, a friend, Doastee, friendship; Dushmun, an enemy, Dushmunee, enmity; Shireer, wicked, Shireeree, wickedness; Haukim, a judge, Hauk-mee, the administration of justice; Huckeem, a physician, Huckeemee, the practice of physick; Nuckush, a picture, or carved work, Nuckshee, the art of painting or carving; Soudagur, a merchant, Soudagree, merchandize; Gurrum, hot, Gurmee, heat; Surd, cold, Surdee, coldness, &c.*

We shall conclude with desiring the reader to regard these few remarks as hints to bespeak his own more accurate observations in the constant course of communication he must necessarily hold with the natives, as there are many things of which nothing but such an intercourse can give an adequate idea.

Note. *T, b* is always to be separately articulated, and not sounded together, as in *The*, there being no such combination. *P, b* is always to be separately articulated, and not blended as in *Philip*, an *F* being always used for that purpose; a mark is inserted between these

these letters whenever they occur, to assist the reader's memory. The consonant must be strongly articulated, and full force given to the aspirate, whenever *b* follows a consonant, which often happens. *Sb* is sometimes to be separated, but oftener combined as in *shall*; whenever combined, the mark (,) between is omitted. *C* is never used as in *can*, *k* being always substituted where a vowel follows, or an *s*, which puts the pronunciation out of doubt. *Cb* is as the English *charge*, *chain*, &c. *Hk* is a guttural *k*. *Hg* is a guttural *g*. It is almost impossible to give an adequate idea of these gutturals, use only will teach them; but this method comes the nearest to them, as it will be impossible to give the aspirate its full force without making a guttural of the consonant in some small degree.

A is not to have the German or French pronunciation, but to be used as in *case*, *au* being used when necessary.

E is not to have the French pronunciation, but to be used as in *be*.

I is not to be converted into *e*, as in the Italian, but to be used as in *fire*, *win*, &c.

— under

— under any vowels denotes they are but one syllable, as Jaouna, *to go*, must be pronounced almost *jouna*, with the slightest articulation of the *a*.

(,) between vowels denotes they are to be divided, as La,ouna, *to bring*.

(-) is long, (o) short, (^) the accent.

Note. Where two words occur, the *first* is most common.

The want of these few memorandums to ascertain the pronunciation of such letters, &c., as may admit a doubt, and of a strict adherence to some invariable mode of orthography properly premised, is the chief reason why all the little attempts of this kind have not only been useless, but even detrimental to a European scholar.

A

NEW VOCABULARY,
 ENGLISH AND MOORS,
 FOR
 B E N G A L.

A.

A or *An*. There is no such Particle. See *One*.
To abandon. Mur, sût kûrna, literally,
to make desertion, compounded from Kûrna,
to make, and Mur, sût. Chôredâna, literally, *to*
give at large, from Dâna, *to give*, and Chôre;
 also, *to release, set at liberty*, q. v. Dâuldâna,
 literally, *to give to destruction*. See *Throw*
away, kill, &c.

To abase. Aûbroo hkraub kurna, *to spoil a charac-*
ter; from Aubroo, *a character*, and Hkraub
 kurna, *to make bad*. This may be rendered by
 the words, *to break, to make little or destroy a*
character, q. v.

To abash. Shêrrum dâna, *to give shame*; from Dâna
 and Shêrrum, *shame*.

F

To

To be able. Sêckna. See *Strong*, &c.

Ablution. Hgôful.

To go aboard a ship. Jhauze per chûrna. See *Ship*.

Abode. Theekânah, the place where any person is either a sojourner or inhabitant. Howeëlle, a dwelling in the most extensive sense, comprehending the house, garden, &c. Mokâun, a lodging for a time.

Above. Oôper.

About. Goome, as, *to go about*. Painche signifies a screw, and by the idiom is used, *to go about*, when joined with the verb, q. v.

About, as, *about six or seven*. This is expressed by Chay faut; the two words signifying those numbers, and implying an uncertainty as to the exact numbers.

Abroad. Bauhr.

Absent. Hgirehaûzree.

Absolute. Jebbur.

To abstain or leave off. Mukkôof kurna, *to make cessation*.

To abstain or be abstemious. Purhâze kurna, *to make abstinence*.

Abstruse. Suhkt. Also *hard as stone*. Thuck thuck, *very difficult*.

To abuse. Gôlley dâna, *to give abuse*.

Abyss. Gyrah. Kaue. Gûrrah. See *Horse*.

To accept. Lâna.

Accession. Paushtâun. Judwâun.

Accessory.

Accessory. Saûthee, *one who was together with any person*, literally. E,yàrr, *an assistant*. See *Together*.

Accident. This is expressed by the preterit participle of the verb Jaunna, *to know*, and the adverb Ny, *not*, as Jaunka ny keah, *I did it not having known*, or *accidentally*.

Accountant. Mutsuddee. Dewaûnn. Mhaufubdârr. Sarkârr. Which last is most generally used. See *Vinegar*.

On account of. Kawâustah answers exactly to the Latin word *Quapropter*, compounded of the preposition Ka, *for*, and Wauustah, *on account*.

Accounts. Hissaûbe.

According as. Jèssau.

accusation. Mooudil

To ache. Dûrrud kurna, *to make pain*. Doôkhna.

To acknowledge. Kubboôle kurna, *to make acknowledgment*.

Acquaintance. Doste. Also, *a friend*.

To acquit. Choredâna. Literally, *to give dismissal*.

Across. Aûrau.

Action. Kaum.

Active. Chutputtéah.

To add. Thêêke dâna. Literally, *to give right and fit*.

To adjust. Millouna, *as, a quarrel*. Durûst kurna, *to set to rights*. Bundubûst kurna, *to make up*, as accounts. Sêêdah kurna, *to make strait*. Thêêke kurna, *to make fitting*. Burrâubur kurna, *to make even*.

To adopt. Pâulna, *to nourish.*

An adopted son. Paùlah kau bettah, *son of adoption.*

To adorn. Sowôrna.

To advance. Burrâuber jauouna, *to go straight forwards.* Augah jauouna, *to go forwards.* Seêdah jauouna, *to go straight on.*

Advice. Muslhùtt.

To advise. Muslhùtt dàna, *to give advice.*

Adult. Jawâun. *Also young, exclusive of infancy.*

To afflict. Delgére kurna, *to make sorry.* Hgummy dana, *to give grief.*

Afoot. Kûskee. Pîdull.

After, as to time. Gudûsht. Baud.

After, behind. Peàchey.

Afternoon. Sephârrey.

Again, once more. P,heere.

Age. Aummir, *the age of a man.* Haiaatt, *as the age we live in, &c.*

Agent, for transacting business, Gomaûshtah. *To negotiate state affairs,* Wokheêle.

Aggressor. Tukfearwâur. *Literally, a defaulter.*

To agree, as friends. Mîlna. *See Bargain.*

Agreement. Mil, *on friendly footing.* Kubbôol, *as to go any where, or do any thing.* Sallah, *concord.*

Aground. Chûrper, *upon a shoal.*

Ague. Kaûpnee.

Aim. Sheft.

To aim. Sheft lana, *to take aim.*

Air. Hôwah.

An alarm. Hurbûrrey.

Alike.

- Alike.* Mâunind. Môffuk.
Alive. Jêetah.
All. Sub.
Alligator. Kumhêere. See *Paste*.
To allow. Kubboole kurna. Munzôor kurna?
An ally. E, aûr.
Almond. Bodaûmm.
Almost. See *Little wanting*, &c.
Alone. Akaëllah.
Aloud. Shôër.
Alphabet. Hûrruff. T, hêdjee. *List of letters*.
Already. Attebur. Aûbhee, now.
Altar. Ghaûttee.
To alter. See *Change*, *Another manner*, &c.
Alum. Phîtkaree.
Always. Hûmmeesh. Hûrgush. Hurghurrey, every
hour.
Amazement. Ajutt Tamhausshau, *an extraordinary*
wonder.
Ambassador. Wokkêele.
Amorous. Lôtschu.
Among. Beachmeangh. Lit, *in the midst*. Beachma.
An ambushade. Chîphah sipauhey, *bidden soldiers*.
Ammunition. Bârrouit gôoley, *powder and ball*. Jung
tôtah, *ball (war) cartridges*. See *Shot*.
Ancestor. Bûrrah jeethau, *great parents*.
Anchor. * Lûngur, or Nungur. See *Baboon*. Lûn-
gur Oothôuna, *to weigh (take up) the anchor*.
Lûngur choredâna, *to come to (let go) an anchor*.

* Note, *N* and *L* are used often indiscriminately; the pro-
nunciation is so vague as sometimes not to be distinguished.

Ancient.

Ancient. Boôrah, *as a man.* Puranna, *old as a house.*

Ankle. Phillee.

And. Auor.

Angel. Ferist, hau.

Angry. Hgoôssah.

Animal. Jaunwaûr. Literally, *a life-holder.*

Annual. Hurfaûl. Hurburrufs, *every year.*

Another. Doôsfrau.

To answer. Jewâub dana, *to give an answer.*

Ant. Choôntee, *a red ant.* Deoônk, *a white ant.*

Antimony. Aufmâunny Shorau, *blue salt-petre.*

Anvil. Ghunn.

Any. Kootch.

Anybody. Koey, *if alone, but if used adjectively, it signifies any thing else.*

Any thing. Kootch Cheaze.

Any how. Koey tûrrah, *any manner.*

Jéssau kurna sêctah, *as you can do it.*

Apart. Judah.

Apartment. Koat, heree.

Ape. Bôndur.

Apparel. Posshâuck, *a dress.* But as the apparel is mostly *Linen* in India, that word is more used,

q. v.

Apparition. Bhoote.

To appear. Nûzzur ouna, *to come in sight.*

To apply. Lugôuna. See *Fit.*

Apple. Scou.

Appraise. Keêmut kurna, *to make price.*

Appraiser. Dullôll.

Apprentice. Shaugûrd.

To approve. Chaûna. Puffund kurna, *to make choice.*

Arable.

Arable. Hkâtee.

Arbitrator. Aûmmin fallees.

Armour. Bûktur. Sillah.

Armoury. Bûktur } Hkaûnah. See Place.
Sillah }

Arm. Hautt, *band and arm.*

Armpit. Bûggul.

Army. Foudje. See Camp.

Arrears. Bokéah. See Money.

To arrive. Dohkéel hona, *to be arrived.* Pootchna. *To*
See Ask, Wipe.

Arrow. Teere.

Artful. Seânnah.

Arts, as letters, &c. Eâllum.

As. Jéffau. See So.

Ashamed. Shermindah.

Ashes. Rauck.

Ashore. Kinaurau, as, *to go ashore.* See Aground.

To ask. Pootchna. See Arrive, Wipe.

Assembly (of people to debate). Mudjlufs. See Dance.

Asleep. Soôah.

Aslope. Dhaûloo. See Bough, Shield.

Ass. Gûdhah.

Assent. Kubbôole. See Forbid. *To Confess also.*

To assist. Eyârree kurna, *to make help.*

Attendance (or Train). Sowaûrree.

Attest. Shaîdee dana, *to give testimony.*

Avaricious. Shoome. See Hoof. Buhkeele.

Aviary. Cheréah hkaûnnah. See Place.

Aunt. P,hoo p,hoo, *father's sister.* Hkaulau, *mother's sister.*

Awake. Jagtah.
Awning. Ziminiâni.
Awry. Tirrah.
Away, hence. Tuffaôut. Furruck.
Axe. Korehölley.
Azure. Aufmaüney. See *Sky*.

B.

Babe. Lûrkau, (masc.) Lûrkee, (fem.)
Baboon. Lungôor, or Nungôor. See *Anchor*.
Bachelor. Ko, aü nghrau. + *Koaurrau*
Back of an animal. Peate.
To back as a carriage. Huttoûna.
Backwards. Peâchey.
Bad. Hkraub. Naukârrah. Zauboôn. Bud.
Badge. Choprâuſ.
Bag. Thêylee.
Baggage. Cheâzebuſ.
Bagnio. Humâumm.
Bail. Zaûmin.
To bake. Pukoûna, to dress. See *Bread*.
Bakehouse. Tundoôr hkaünnah, oven plate.
Baker. Nunbaüey. Roottee wollah, bread fellow.
Ball. Gôoley.
Ball. Nautch (a dance).
Bamboo. Bauns.
Bandage. Paütee. See *Brad*.
Bank of a river. Aurâurau.
Banker. Sroff, one who exchanges money. Mhâujun,
 a banker and trader.
Barber. Hajaümm.
Bargain.

- Bargain.* Kubbôol. Also *consent* or *allowing*.
Barge. Bûdjerâu, *country-boats covered*.
To bark. Bhoônkna.
Barley. Joo.
Barrack. Chôonee. Kôtee.
Barrel. Peêpah. See *Matter*.
Barren. Baunje.
Basket. Tôkree. Dollah, *a flat basket*.
Bason. Cheêlumchêe.
Bastion. Boorje.
Bat. Chamgoôder.
Battalion. Phûlton.
Battle. Lurâuey. *Bûrrah - L.*
Bawd. Koôt,hnee.
To be. Hônd.
Bead. Poote.
Beam. Shûtheêre. Satoon.
Bean. Lôbe,ah, *French bean*. Mutter, *bean* or
pea.
Bear. Bhaûlook.
To beat. Mârna. Mardana, *to give a beating*.
Beard. Daûrhey.
Bearer. Beârau. Khaur, *who carries the palan-
queen*.
Beautiful. Hkhoob surûtt, *very (well) handsome*.
Because. Wôstah. Is wôstah, *because of this*. Oos
wôstah, *because of that*.
To beckon. Asharûtt kurna. Also, *to make any
sign*.

Bûrrah G
Bhune
B - Lurâuey

Bed.

Bed. Beechânnah, *the bed only.* Pullung. Charpâuey, *the bedstead.* Pùllung hkaûnnah, *the bed-chamber (place).*

Bee. Zunboôr.

Beef. Gâuey kau goosht, *meat of a cow, &c.*

Before. Aûgah. P, hilah.

To beg. Bheek maungna.

Beggar. Fakeêre.

To begin. Shûroo kurna, *to make beginning.*

Behind. Pêachee.

Belch. Dakârr dana.

To believe. Aetbaur kurna, *to make confidence.*

Bell. Goongroo.

Bellows. Dhoônkau.

Belly. Peete.

To belong. This is expressed by Eah ooskau, *this is of that, i. e. belongs to that,* and Ooah iskau, *that is of this, i. e. belongs to this.*

Below. Neêchy.

Belt. Daub. Purtêllah.

To bely. Choôgley kurna, *to make calumny.*

To bemoan. Hgummy kurna, *to make grief.*

Bench. Mochaung.

To bend. Teêrrah kurna, *to make crooked.*

Benevolent. Suhkee. Pooroor.

Benefit. Bhâllah.

Best. Subsa autcha, *better than all; literally, good than all.* The degrees of comparison are very imperfect; Autchau, *good*; Aur autchau, *more good*; Subsa autchau, *best.* But the Persians have different terminations.

To

- To bid.* See *Tell*.
Big. Burrah.
Bile, a disorder of the stomach. Pitt, hee.
Bill of exchange. Hoôndee.
To bind. Baûmdna.
Bird. Cherêah.
Birth. Jénnum. Pydâush.
Birth-day. Jénnum dinn. See *Day* and *Birth*.
Biscuit. Kauleéchau. See *Carpet*.
Bit or Piece. Tûkrah.
Bit of a bridle. Dhûnah.
Bitch. Koôtee.
To bite. Kaûtna. See *Cut*.
Black. Kaûllah. See *Aunt*.
Blacksmith. *Lohâur. See *Iron*.
Bladder. Phokenau.
Blade. Phull. See *Flower, Fruit, Bridge*.
Blanket. Kûmmull.
To bleed as from a wound. Lhou nikaulna, *blood to flow*.
To bleed or let blood. Fust kurna. *To make phlebotomy*.
Blind. Kaûnna, *stone-blind*. Chundeelah, *dim*.
Blockhead. Oôloo. Bâbooje, from Ba, *privative*, and Boojehna, *to understand*. Ba waukoôfe, from Ba, *privative*, and Waukoof, *senjê*. Aûmuck. Nauwaûn.
Blood. Lhoo.
Blow or Knock. Mook.
To blow as with the breath. P,hoonkna.
Blue. Neelah.

Shummul so called in travel
 1814 -

Blunderbuss. Dhumâuk. See *Proud*.

Blunt. Bhôtah.

Boar. Bonêah.

Board or Plank. Tuhktah.

To boast. Gupp kûrna, *to make idle talk of any kind.*

Beat. Nauou.

Body of an animal. Aung. Buddun.

Body of a carriage. Hôwdah.

Bog. Loôndah.

To boil. Oôfna. Phootah, *boiled or burst into bubbles.*

Bold. Ba dusheât, *without fear.* See *Fear*. Nau durr, *without fear.* Soourmâu. Paujaun-Jaundaûr, *a fellow of life,* q. v.

Bolt. Kheele.

Bone. Hûdde.

Bock. Kutraûbe.

Boot. Chamrau kau môzau, *stockings of leather.*

Booty. Loot.

Border of a cloth. Kinaûrah. Literally, *the side.*
See *Lace*.

To bore. Sorauhk par kurna, *to make a hole through.*

Born, as a child. Pîdah-hona, *to be born.*

To borrow. Kûrrûz lana, *to take a loan.* See *Pay*
and *Spend*; also *Expence*.

Both. Dôno.

Bottle. Bôtul.

Bottom. Tullûah. See *Sole*.

Bountiful. Suhkee.

Bow. Teere kumaun, *arrow gun.* Goléll.

Bowels. Aunteree.

Box. Sundoôk.

Boy.

- Boy. Choôkrau.
 Brain. Muhguz.
 Bran. Bhoofee.
 Branch. Daûllee.
 Brasser. That, heêrah. Peêtull wollah, *brass fellow.*
 Brass. Peêtull.
 Breed. Ufful, *pure breed.* Dow nusslau, *cross'd breed.*
 Bread. Roôtee.
 To break. Tôrena.
 Breakfast. Haûzree. Naûshtau.
 Breast. Chauttee. Chûnchee, *womens breasts.*
 To breathe. Dum lana; *literally, to take breath.*
 To bribe. Rooshwûtt dana, *to give a bribe.*
 Brick. Eenght.
 Brickdust. Soôrhkee.
 Brick-kiln. Paujaûwau.
 Bride. Baûkrah.
 Bridge. Pull. *See Flower and Fruit.*
 Bridle. Lagaûmm.
 Bright. Chîcknah. Chîlmil. *See Shine.*
 To bring. Lapuna. From Lâna, *to take, and ouna, to come.*
 Brimstone. Gûndhuck. *See Cave.*
 Brink. Kinaûrau. *See Lace.*
 Brisk. *See Active.*
 Broad. Chôurah.
 Broom. Jhârroo.
 Broth. Sur,ôo,ah.
 Brother. Bhauee. Suggah bhauee, *one father and mother.* Sootêllah bhauee, *half brother.*
Brother-

Brother in-law. Sollah, *a sister's husband.* Bhunôoe, *a husband's brother.*

Note, Sollah is used as a term of reproach, from a false estimation of the intercourse between the sister and her husband.

Brow. Bhoon.

Brown. Oôdah.

Brush. Kôochee.

Bubo. Baûgeé.

Bug. Khûtmul.

To build. Bunaouna, *to fabricate, indiscriminately.*

Bull. Saûnr.

Bullet. Goôlle. *Or a round ball of any sort, as a pellet or pill.*

Bump. Dumbull.

Bundle. Gûttree.

Burthen. Bôjhah.

Bureau. Aulmâuree. *This is Portugueze, but used every where.*

Burial. Mûnzil.

Burial-place. Kubburstaunn. *See Grave.*

To burn as a candle. Jûlna.

To burn or set on fire. Julôuna. *Efficient.*

To burst. Phôotna. *Phootah is boiled, the water then being burst into bubbles.*

To bury. Gôrna. Mûnzil dana, *to give burial.*

Business. Kaum. Dûrkaur, *need, occasion; as, What need of that? Keah dûrkaur?*

But. Lêckun.

Butcher. Kusaupe.

Butler.

Butler. Hkuzmutgâr, *a head waiting-man.*

Butter. Mûckhun.

Butterfly. Bhîmeree.

Buttock. Chôoter.

Button. Goôndee.

Button-hole. Kaudje.

To buy. Mole lana. From Mole, *price*, and Lana, *to take.*

By and by. Beaud.

Bye-way. Gûllee.

C.

• *Cabbage.* Kobee. Kurrumkûllah.

Cage. Pînjrau.

Calamity. Hkuttrau.

Calf. Bûtchroo.

To call. Balaôuna. From Bolena, *to speak*, and Laouna, *to bring*, q. v.

Camel. Oont.

Camp. Lashkâr. Foudje.

Can, to be able. Seckna.

Candle. Bâttee. Shêmmah. *Persian.* See the next word.

Candlestick. Shêmmah daûn, *candle thing.* The Persian word is here used; as no such utensil was in Bengal. See *Thing*.

Cane. Baite.

Cannon. Tope. Komâun.

Cannon ball. Tope-kau Golee. Literally, *ball of Cannon.*

Canvass.

Canvass. T, haut. Aoonar.

Cap. Tôpee.

Cardamoms. Alaûtchee.

Cards. Taufs. Gunjeêfau.

To care or regard. Pûrwau kurna, *to make care.*

Take care. Hkubber daur. See *Keeper.*

Carpenter. Chutarr. Burhy.

Carpet. Hgauleêchah. See *Biscuit.*

Carriage (wheeled). Gaurree.

To carry. Lajôuna. From Lana, *to take*, and Jou-
na, *to go.*

Cartridge. Tôtah. See *Grape and Shot.*

Ball cartridges. Jung-tôtah, *war cartridges.*

Exercising cartridges. Kowaûed-kau totah. *See *Ex-
ercise.*

Cash. Peîsah.

Cask. Peêpah.

To cast in a mould. Saûnchee-ma-bunaouna. See
Mould.

Cat. Billee.

To catch. Pûckerna. Puckerlaouna. See *Bring.*

Caterpillar. Kunkhêjorah.

Cave. Hkunduck. See *Brimstone.*

To cease. Rhanadana, *to let alone*; literally, *to give
to remain as it is.* Mokoôff kurna, *to make ces-
sation.*

Center. Nauf. Quasi Nave.

Centinel. Pârrah-wollah, *guardsman.* See *Fellow.*
Chôkêê daur, *guard-keeper.* Vide ambo.

Cerques² Sitrings

Certain.

Certain. Olbûrtah. Sutch, *true.*

Carrot. Gaujur.

Chafing-dish. Aungâtthee.

Chain. Zinjêere.

Chair. Chôkee. Koôrfee.

Chaise. Gaurree is any carriage with wheels. The distinction is made by Howdah, which is the close body of a carriage, but a *chaise* is generally called the Chotah gaurree, or *little carriage.*

Chalk. Khûllee mîttee.

Chamber. Kôt, *heree,*

To change. Buddûlna. Buddul kurna, *to make change.*
Surf kurna, *to make change.*

Chap. Hkûrredâur. Literally, *a cheapener.*

Character. Naum, *name.* Aubroo. See *Good and Bad.*

Charcoal. Ko,illah.

Chariot. Howdah gaurree, *the bodied carriage,* literally. See *Body.*

Charity. Hkiraûtt.

Chaste. Neckbuhkt.

To chastise. Nefseûtt dana. Sêzau dana, *to give chastisement.*

Cheap. Sêstau. Aurzâun.

A cheat. T,hûggey. Nûtkhutt.

Cheek. Gaul.

Cheese. Ponêere.

Chest. Sundôoke.

Chief. Saurdaûr, *the head-man.* Bûrrah Sauhêb, *the great master,* applicable to the Governor or Chiefs of provinces, or Commander in chief.

Child. Lûrkau (masc.) Lûrkee (fem.)

Choice. Pûssund.

To choke. Aunktna. Autukna, *to choke by something sticking in the throat.* Naurettee daubna, *to squeeze the windpipe.*

Chin. T, hudee.

To choose. Pûssund kurna, *to make choice, like.*

Chaûna, *to approve.* Chûnna, *to pick out from a great number.* Imper. Chun.

Circle. Gole.

To circumcise. Sunûtt kurna. *To make circumcision.*

City. Shuhûr.

Civil. Murd, *polite, liberal, &c.* See *Gentleman.*

Claw. Jîngrah.

Clerk. Kerânnee.

To climb. Chûrna.

Cloak. Baraûnnee.

Clock. Gûrrée. See *Horse.*

To close. Bhareôuna.

Cloth. Banaûtt, *broad cloth.* Kôprau, *linen.*

Cloud. Baûdul.

Clove. Peêpul. See *Barrel.*

Clumsy. Dhêelah. Also, *loose.*

To coax. P, huslaouna.

Cobweb. Mûkrau kau jaul, *net of a spider,* q: v.

Cock. Murhg.

Coffee. Kaouh. See *Crow.*

Cold. T, hundah, *as liquor.* Jârrah, *bleak weather.*

Surd, *chilly,* as *an ague fit.*

To catch cold. Sûrdee lâna, *to take cold.*

To collect. Jemmah kurna, *to make into a capital.* Aik kûttah kurna, *to gather into one place.* Su-

maûlna,

maûlna, *to get together.* Tuffeel kurna, *to collect the revenues.*

Collector. Tuffeel daur. Kroree.

Colour. Rung.

Colours of a regiment. Neshaun. Also any signal or mark.

Colt. Bûtcherau.

Column. Sutoon.

Comb. Konghêy.

To combine. Mushhutt kurna, *to make a cabal.*

To come. Aouna.

To comfort. Hkoterjêmmah kurna, *to make consolation, to reassure and hearten.*

Commerce. Soodaugree. Baiparree.

Companion. Saûttee, *one who is together with, q. v.*
Ruffeêk, *a constant companion.*

A company, or an assembly of people. Mûdjlus.

To compare. Mokaûbel kurna, *to make comparison.*

To compel. Zore kurna, *to make force.*

To complain. Feriaûd kurna. Nollis kurna, *to make complaint.*

Complainant. Feriaûddee.

Complete. Tiarr, *ready.* Teeke, *right, fit.*

Compliment. Salaûmm.

Compounded, as a word. Murûckub.

To comprehend. Boôjena. Sûmmôojena. See Knowledge.

Concern, sorrow. Delgêree. Hgûmmy.

Concern, business. Howâllah, as, *one's province or peculiar care.*

Compasses. Pargâur.

To confess. Kubboôl kurna.

- To confide.* Aetbâur kurna, *to make confidence.*
- To confine.* Kyde kurna, *to make prisoner.*
- To congratulate.* Mobârkee dana, *to give congratulation.*
- To conquer.* Fâtteh kurna, *to make victory.* Jeenah, *to live.* (Idiom).
- Conscience.* Aemâun.
- To consider.* Eaûd kurna, *to make recollection.*
- To consign.* Dellôuna. Delladâna.
- Constantly.* Hûrguz. Humêeshah.
- To contribute.* Mut, hôate kurna, *to make contribution.*
- To contrive.* Fêkkir kurna.
- Cook.* Baûberchee. Bouêrchee.
- To cook.* Puckaôuna.
- Cool.* Tûndah. Thore.
- Copper.* Taûnbau.
- Copy.* Nâkkul.
- Cord.* Rûsleh.
- Cork.* Chêepey. Kauk.
- Corn.* Anâuje, *grain of any kind.*
- Corner.* Kônah,
- Cornerwise.* Kônah-kônee.
- Corpse.* Murdâur. See *Dye.*
- Corpulent.* Môotah. Tundeelah.
- Cottage.* Jhâupree.
- Cotton.* Rôoey, Kippôfs, *cotton on the tree.*
- Cover.* Dûkhney, *as, the lid or cover of a pot.*
- To cover, or put on the cover.* Dukhney dana. Dhâûnpna.
- To cough.* Khaûsna.
- Council or senate.* Durbârr.
- To count.* Gînna,

To counterfeit. Bhâuna kurna, *to make pretence.*

Counterpane. Pûllungposh.

Counting-house. Dûstur hkônnah.

Country. Môluck. Wullait, a person's country, vulgarly called Balattee, but not confined to birth-place.

Courage. Kudrûtt. Muckdôore.

Course for horses to run. Gwordour. See *Horse* and *Run*.

Court. Aungatûn, as, *a court yard.*

Cousin. Chuchêerau bhauee, *uncle's son.* Momêerau bhauee, *aunt's son.* Chuchêerau bheîn, *uncle's daughter.* Momêerau bheîn, *aunt's daughter.* Bhauee signifies *brother*, and Bheîn *a sister*; but these words are used for a relation or very intimate friend, indiscriminately, so that in this sense it is literally *a relation by the uncle's or aunt's side.*

Cow. Gôru. Gauee.

Coward. Naumûrd. Literally, *one not a gentleman.*

Nau is a privitive. See *Gentleman*.

Coxcomb. Baûnkau. P,hoônbauee.

Crab, a fish. Kinkrau.

To crack. Tirkna, *to crack of itself.* Tirkaouna, (Efficient) *to make crack.*

Crazy. Paûgul, *foolish.* Dewaunah, *mad.* Sirree, *raving mad.*

Cream. Milaûee.

Creek. Kol.

Crime. Gônau. Tukseere.

Crooked. Tîrrah.

Cross, ill-natured. Hgireour.

Crow,

- Crow.** Kôûah. *See Coffee.*
Crowd. Bhêere.
Cruel. Shirêere. *Also, wicked.*
Crumb. Gôôdah.
Crupper. Dûmchee.
To crush. Koochêelna.
Crust. Peete.
To cry. Rôwna.
Cubit. Haûtte.
Cucumber. Khêera. *See Worm.*
Cuff. Haûlheah.
Cunning. Seânnah.
To cure. Chûngah kurna, *to make well.*
Currier. Chamârr. *See Leather.*
Curtain. Mûss, heree. *See Sugar.*
Custody. Pârrah. Chôkee.
Custom. Dustoôr, also taken for the customary duty on goods. Mhusôole, Haûsel, *duty on goods.*
Customer. H, kreedaur. *Literally, a cheapener.*
Custom-house. Ghautte.
To cut. Kauttna. Traushna.

D.

- Dagger.** Kuttarr.
Daily. Roze-roze, *day and day.* Hûrroze, *every day.*
Damage. Loxâunn, *loss.* Hkeannutt.
Dance. Nautch.
Dancer. Nuttuah, *a dancing boy.* Ramjonnee, *a dancing girl.*
Danger. Dufwâs. Hkuttrah.
Dark. Andheârrah. *See Well.*
To darn. Taûnkna.
Dart.

- Dart. Nauchah.
 Daughter. Bêttey.
 Daughter-in-law. Sowtêelah bêttey.
 Dawn. Bhore.
 Day. Din. Roze.
 Day after to-morrow. Pûrsoon. Tursoon, *the day next to that. After which say, four days after, q. v.*
 Dead. Moôah, or Mûrgia, the preterit of the verb signifying *to die, q. v.*
 Deaf. Bhîrah.
 Daybreak. Fâjjur.
 Daylight. Roôshnee.
 Death. Aujrâeele Aizazeele, *the angel of death.*
 Dear, as to regard. Keemûttee, *of much price, q. v.*
 My dear. Humaurau jaun-fauheb, literally, *the master of my life, q. v.*
 Dear, as to price. Girraûngh.
 To debauch, corrupt. Bagârna.
 Debt. Kûrruz. See *Expence.*
 Debtor. Kurruz daur.
 Deceit. Nuhkrah.
 To decide. Salaîee kurna, *to make adjustment. Rûf-fah kurna, to make a decree or decision.*
 Decree. Rûffah.
 Decrepid. Goôjau. Also *deformed.*
 Deep. Ghyrah.
 Deer. Hêrrin, *a buck. Hernee, a doe.*
 To deface, as a picture. Poonch-dolna, from Poonch-na, *to wipe, and Dolna, to destroy.*
 To defame. Bud-Naûm kurna, *to make a bad name, q. v.*
 To defend. Aûsmau dana, *to give protection.*
 Defendant. Assaûmmee.

- To demand.* Maungna.
- To deny.* Naukubbool kurna, *to make refusal.* See Bargain.
- To describe.* Barlàouna. Also, *to shew.*
- Desert or plain.* Meidâun.
- To desert.* See Abandon.
- To desire.* Chaûna, *to like and wish for.* Maungna, *to want.*
- To desist.* Mokôof kurna, *to make cessation.*
- To detain.* Autukôuna, (the efficient of Autukna, *to stick*) *to make stick or stay in a place.* Idiom.
- Devil.* Ableêze. Shitaûnn.
- Dew.* Aoufe.
- Dial.* Dhoop-kau ghûrree, *clock of the sunbine,* q.v.
- Diamond.* Hêerau.
- To die.* Mûrna. Murjaôuna, *to go dead.* See Go.
- Difference.* Judaûee. Tufaûttee. See Separate, Far off.
- Difficult.* Suhkt, *hard.* Dushwaûr, *difficult to accomplish.* Thuck thuck, *abstruse.*
- To dig.* Khodena.
- Digestion.* Hêzzum.
- Dignity.* Mûnsub.
- Dim.* Chundêelah.
- To dip.* Hgoôtah dana.
- Direction on a letter.* Sirnômamah.
- Dirt.* Meyl.
- To disallow.* Naukûbbôol kurna. See Deny.
- To disapprove.* Naupûssund kurna. See Approve.
- Nau is privitive in both words.
- To disband.* Chore dana, or Chorena.
- Disease.* Bearâmmee. See Sick.
- Disguise.* Soo aung.

To dismount from a horse. Ootôrrôna.

Divine. Hûzrutt. Prefixed to the names of the prophets.

Dissatisfied. Ba-chaûn. From Ba, *primitive*, and Chauna, *to desire*.

To dissolve or melt. Ghûlna.

To make melt. Ghulouna. (Efficient). See Preface, P. 35.

District. Purgûnnah.

To disturb. Dick dana, *to give trouble*.

Ditch. Gûrrah.

To dive. Doôbkee-marna, *to strike the deep*.

Diver. Hgoowaufs.

To divide. Dow tukrah kurna, *to make in two pieces*.

Audah-audah kurna, *to make half and half*.

Idiom.

To do. Kurna.

Doe. Kêrnee.

Doctor. Huckêeme.

Dog. Koôtah.

Dolphin. Scônse.

Don't. Mut is an imperative adverb of prohibition which must always be used with the verb, as Mut jaou, *Don't go*, but never alone. Rha-nada, *Don't, Let it alone*. See Cease.

Door. Dorwaûzah.

Doorkeeper. Dorwaûnn.

Dot. Nûckut.

Double. Dhôrah.

Dough. Hkumêerce *Kummerece*

Down. Neâchey.

To doze. Cōngna.

Drain. Mhōree.

Drake. Nur haunse. See *Male*.

To draw. Taūnna.

To dream. Hkwaub dekhna, *to see a dream*.

Dress. Poshaūk. See *Apparel, Linen*.

To drink. Peēna.

To drive. Haūnkna.

A drop. Boond.

To drop. Gīrrau dana, *to give (let) fall, literally*.

To drown. Doōbna, or Doobjaouna, *to go drown'd*.

Doobaouna, *to drown another*. Efficient.

Drum. Jeidhaūck, *an European drum*. Dindūrah, *the large Seapoy drum*. Murfah. Taffah, *the small Seapoy drum*. See *Kettle-drum*.

Drunk. Mud-wollah, *a liquor-fellow, literally*. Kea-feah, *very high*. Dialect.

Dry, *not wet*. Sookah.

To dry. Sookah kurna. Sookhâouna, i. e. *make dry*. Efficient of Sookna, *to dry of itself*.

Dry, *thirsty*. Peatūfs.

Duck. Maūdee Haunse. See *Female*. Haunse is used alone for the species in common.

Dung. Ghoo. Ghoober, *horse-dung*.

During. Jibtulluck.

Dusk. Nimaushaūm.

Dust. Gird.

Duty. Monaūsseeb.

Dwarf. Bōwna.

Dwelling. Mokāun, *a lodging for a time*. See *Abode*.

To dye or colour. Rung-dana, *to give colour*. Run-goūna. See *Colour*.

Each. Aïk-aïck, *one and one.* Idiom.

Ear. Kaun.

Earnest to bind a bargain. Beaûnnah.

Earnest, in opposition to jest. See *True, Angry, &c.*

Earth. Zemeen, *land.* Muttee, *ground.* Cheilah, *clay.*

Earthquake. Zulzulah.

Easy. Nurrum, *soft,* but used in this sense. Seeday, *strait,* also used in this sense.

To eat. Khaouna. See *Speak, Talk, and Viſtuals.*

To ebb. Bhâttee girna. Literally, *ebb to fall.*

Ebony. Aubnôſe.

Echo. Goonje.

Ecclesiastic. Kâuzee.

Eclipse. Ghânn.

Eddy. Toore.

Edge. Dhaur.

Eel. Baum.

Egg. Onda.

Elbow. Khônee.

Elder. See *Great.*

Elephant. Hûttee.

To emancipate. Olgah kurna. Auzâud kurna.

To embrace. Gôodee kurna.

Empire. Pauſhauthee. See *King.*

To employ, in any ſtation. Hkûzmut dana, *to give ſervice.*

To empower. Ahkteârr dana, *to give power.*

Empty. Hkôlle. Fuhkt.

To encamp. Mokaſim kurna, *to make a halt.* See *Camp.*

To enclose. Gheirna, *to surround.*

To encourage. Hemâiet dana, *to give courage.*

End. Auhkree, *as, the end of a book, &c.* Sirrah,
as, the end of a stick, rope, &c.

To endeavour. Fëkkir-kurna.

Enemy. Dûshmûn. Herrêef.

Enmity. Dushmunnee. Herrêefee. Zebburdustee.

Enough. Bus.

Ensign. Neshaûnburdâtr, *the bearer of the colours.*

See Preface, p. 37.

To enter. Under jaouna. Beter jaouna. *To go in.*

Entire. Sumôochah.

Entrails. Aînterêe.

Equal. Eûraûber. Aïckee, *as one.*

Equipage, attendance. Sowaûrree. Sêrinjâmm, *the tea-equipage, or furniture.*

Equity. Ensôffe.

To equivocate. Painche-baut-khauna, *to speak indirectly.* Painche is a screw, and by the Idiom is used for circumvolution of any kind.

To erase. Pcônchdôlna. From Poonchna, *to wipe,* and Dolna, *to destroy.*

Eruption. Phôotah. See *Burst.*

Essence. Hkûshbow.

Even. See *Strait.*

Ever. Kûbbe.

Every. Hur. See *Daily, Yearly, Monthly.*

Evidence. Gôwah. Shaid.

Evil. Shireêree.

Exalted. Hkojah.

Exact. Teehke.

- To examine.* Tukêeke kurnâ.
Exchange, bill of. Hoôndee.
To exclude. Badôhkeel kurnâ. See *Arrive*. Ba is
 a privitive.
Exercise, bodily. Mhînnut. Kowâued, *exercise for*
troops.
To expand. Chourâfs kurnâ, *to make broad.*
Expence. Hkûrruje. See *Borrow*.
Expended, used, as stores. Hkâlaufs.
To explain. Batlaôuna, *to shew, describe, &c.*
To extinguish. Boojhâona. See *Go out*.
To extort. Zore-sa lana, *to take by force.*
Eye. Aunk.
Eyelash. Pûpney.
Eyelid. Pûlluck.
Eye of a needle. Naûggah.

F.

- Face.* Mõoh. Also, *the mouth*.
Face to face. Sômna, *over against.* Omna sômna,
confronting.
Faggot. Bhaur. Bhaûngee.
Faint. Mêergee.
To fall. Ghirna. Ghirpûrna.
To fall away. Sook jaouna, *to go dry, literally.*
False. Jcôtah.
Family. Hkâfe. Baûnnce.
Famine. Aukâul.
To famish. Bhook sa mûrna, *to die with hunger.* Fau-
 kau kurnâ.

Famous

Famous. Burrau naum, *a great name.* Idiom.
Mauûhôre.

Fan. Pûnkhou.

Far off. Doore. Tufaûoot. Fûrruck. Aur doore,
farther, or more far.

Farmer. Raieut, *an undertenant.* Taïluckdaûr, *superior to the undertenant.* Zêmeendâur, *a considerable landholder.* See Land.

Farrier. Naulbund. See *Horse-shoe.*

Fashion or form of any thing. Dowle. See *Form, Sort, Shape, Manner.*

Fast, quick. Jôldee. Shitaûbee.

Fast, as, to tie fast. Suhkt, *hard.* Idiom. Kuffah,
tight.

Fat. Mcôtau. See *Pearl.*

Father. Baup.

Father-in-law. Sootêllau baup, *mother's second husband.* Suffoôre, *wife's or husband's father.*

Fatigued. Sest. Maûndah. Heirâun.

Fault. Gônah. Tukseêre.

Favourite. Musaûheb.

Fawn. Hêrin kau butchau, *the young of a deer.*

To fear. Dûrna. Dur or dusheat hona, *fear to be.*

Fear. Dur. Dusheâtt.

Feast. Maizwaûnnec.

Feather. Pur.

To feed (or give viâuals). Khelaouna.

(or graze like a horse). Chûrna.

To feel (or touch). Choôna. See *Choose.* Imper,
Chu.

To feign. Bhaûna kurna.

Fellow.

Fellow. Wollah, as Muckhun wollah, *the butterman (fellow)*.

Fellows (as a pair of shoes). Jôrah.

Female. Maûdde.

Fence. Tâttee, *the bamboe-work of which fences are made.*

To ferment. Pûckna. See *Ripe*.

Ferry. Kodaûrree. See *Axe*.

Ferryman. Kodaûrree wollah, *the ferry fellow*.

Fetters. Hautkûrree, *for hands*.

Bearree, *for the legs*.

Fever. Tup.

Few. This is expressed by Dow teen, *two or three*.
See *a Little*.

Fiddle. Saurindah, *a country fiddle*. Bahêllah, *an Europe fiddle*.

Fidelity. Auhklaûfs.

Field. Chôotah meidâun, *a small plain*.

Fierce. See *Hot*.

To fight. Lurhâuey kurna, *to make a fight*. Lûrna.
Lurôuna, *to make fight, or set together as cocks*.
(Efficient.)

Figure (of a man). Shûkkul.

File. Sohne.

To fill. Bhûrna.

Film. Chôlee.

Fin. Mûtchee kau pur; *literally, the feather of a fish*.

To find. Paouna, *to get*. See *To search*.

Fine (not coarse). Mhee.

(*a mule*). Ghonahgâurree.

Finger.

Finger. Unglee.

To finish. Tyâar kurna, *to make ready.*

Finished (or expended as stores). Hkalaûfs.

Fire. Aug.

To set on fire. Aug lugaouna, *to apply fire.*

To fire a gun. Daûgna. Chorena. See *Gun.* *To open shoot*

Fireworks. Autushbâuzee.

First. P, hilau.

Fish. Mutchee.

To fit. T, heeke lûgna.

To fix. Lugaouna. Efficient of Lugna, q. v.

Flame. Seefe.

Flap (of a table). Paute.

Flat. Choûrah.

To flatter. P, huslaouna. P, hustee kurna.

Flaw. P, hûttah.

To flay. Chammrah nickaûlna, *to take off the skin.*

Flesh. Gosht.

To fling. P, hênkna, or P, hênk dana, *to give a fling.*

Flint. Pûtheree.

To float. B, hônîna.

A float. Bhoore.

Flood. Joârr.

Flour (for eating). Aûttah. Meîdah.

To flow. Bhoônna.

Flower (in a garden). P, hoole. See *Bridge, Fruit.*

Flute. Baûnsee.

To flutter. Pur jhârrna, *to shake the wings.*

Flux. Patechâish.

Fly.

Fly. Múcckee.

To fly. Oôrrena.

To fly (or make fly as a kite). Ooraouna. Efficient of the preceding.

Foam. P'hênnau.

Fog. Khwaûfs.

To fold (as a letter). Lafâife kurna.

To fold (as cloth). Tuh kurna. See *To wrap*.

To follow. Peâchey jaouna, *to go after*.

Food. Khaûnna.

Fool. Paûgul.

Foot. Paoun.

Footstep (of a coach). Po-uon-daun, *foot place*. Kud-dum, *a pace, or the impresson of a foot*.

For. Ka.

To forbid. Môngna kurna.

Force. Zoore. Zebbur. See *Lowliness*.

Ford. Chûrr. Or *shoal*.

Forehead. Kôppul. Pashaûnnée.

Foreign. Bagânnah. Hgieer.

Foreigner. Hgieer aûdmee, *a foreign man*. Musâûfer, *a traveller, or sojourner*.

Forfeit. Ghônahgaûrree.

To forge. Jhoot mhore kurna, *to make a false seal*. Most signatures are sealed.

Forge (smith's). Lohâur. Hkônnah, *the smith's place*.

To forget. Bhôolna. Bhool hona, *to be forgotten*. Bhôolgia, *forgotten*, (i. e. *gone forgotten*) the præterit of the verb Jaouna, *to go*.

To forgive. Maûff kurna, *to make pardon*.

Fork. Kôntah.

Form. Wôjun. Dowle. Turrah, *manner.*

To forsake. Mûrfut kurna. See *Abandon.*

Fort. Kêllah.

Fortune. Nefsêêbe.

Forwards. Aûgah.

Foundation. Jûrr. Also *the root.* Banêaid, *what any thing is made of.* See *Make.*

Fountain. Koârrah,

Fowl. Mûrhg, *a cock.* Mûrhgee, *a hen.*

Fox. Loâmree.

Freckle. Till.

Free (not a slave). Aûlga. Auzâud.

Fresh. Tûtkau. Taûzau.

Friend. Doast. Aûshnau. Eyârr, *an assistant and ally.*

False friend. Zobaûnne doast. One whose friendship extends only to the speech. See *Speech.*

Friendship. Doastee. Aushnauee. Eyârree.

To frighten. Duraouna. See *To fear.*

Fringe. Jhaûlur.

Frog. Meêrook. Mindoôhk.

From. Sa.

Froth. P,hênna.

To frown. Hgurûckna.

Fruit. P,hull. See *Flower, Bridge.*

Full. Bhûrr.

Fun. Taumâushah. Soaûngee.

Funeral. Mûnzil.

G.

Gain. Fâiedah. Monaûffah.

To gallop. Chaûrtug jaouna, *to go a gallop.*

To game. Jôwah khailna, *to game for money, or rather, in a bad sense, to gamble.*

Garden. Bau,hgeêetch,ah. Bauhg.

To gape. Jamauee chorena, *to send forth a gape.*

Gardener. Maûlee.

To gargle. Hgur-hgurrah kurna.

Garlick. Lhûssun.

Garnet. Tômmrau,

Garter. Mozah-bund, *a stocking-band.* See *Stocking.*

Gate. Kowâur. See *Door.*

To gather. See *Collect.*

To geld. Hkôjah kurna, *to make a gelding or eunuch.*

A gelding (horse). Aûhktah.

Generous. Suhkee.

Gentleman. Murd audmee, *a liberal man.*

Genuine. Ufful.

To get (or acquire). Paouna.

To get up. Oôtna, *to rise in a morning.* Chûrna, *to get up as upon a horse.*

To get off (as to get off a horse). Ooterna,

To get away. Tuffaout jaouna, *to go far off, q. v.*

To get acquainted. Mîlna.

To get a beating. Marr khaouna, *to eat a beating.*

Idiom.

To get a cold. See *Cold.*

Ghost. Bhoot.

Giddy. Sir ghoômna, *the head to go round.* Chur-
rauhk. See *Lamp.*

To gild. Sônnah kau paúnney dana; *literally, to give
water of gold.*

Girl. Choókree. Jowaunnee, *a young woman.* See
Boy and Young.

Girt. Feraûhkee.

To give. Dâna.

To give back. P,heere dana:

Glad. Hkoooh.

Glass. Peállah, *a drinking-glass.* Aûrsee and auenah,
a looking-glass. Seêlee, *a glass-pial.* Durbêen,
a spying-glass.

Glove. Duftânnah.

Glue. Sirrais.

To go. Jaouna.

To go out (*as a candle*). Boôjena. Boojejaouna.

To go from home. Bharrjaouna.

To go round. Goomna, *or* Goom jaouna. Painch
jaouna, *to go far about, not the direct road.* See
Screw. Idiom.

Goad. Soôah.

Goat. Bûckree.

God. Khôdah. Aûlhan.

Gold. Sônnau. See *Hear and Sleep.*

Good. Aûchau.

Goods. Cheaze. Jins.

Goose. Rauje. Haunse.

Government. Baudshâutee, *kingdom.* Subadâuree, *a
suba,*

suba, or *nabobship*. *Atūmlau*, the extent of any one's jurisdiction.

Governour. *Burrak faūheb*, the grand master, the president of the settlement, chiefs of subordinates, and the commander in chief of the army or a detachment thereof, are so distinguished. *Raūjah*, formerly an independent pagan prince, now little better than the head collector of the revenues of a district. *Zemeendar*, a considerable land-holder and governor of his district. *Nawaūb*, vulgarly *Nabob*, the king's governor of a province or *subaship*. *Naueeb*, the *nawaub's* deputy and lieutenant. *Sardarr*, the head man or chief of a village, body of men, &c.

Gown. *Peirhâun*, a loose gown or shirt.

Grain. *Aunâuje*.

Grandchild. *Pôwtau*, son's son. *Pôwtee*, son's daughter. *Naūttee*, daughter's son. *Naūtinee*, daughter's daughter.

Grandfather. *Daudau*, father's father. *Naunau*, mother's father.

Grandmother, *Naūnnée*. On either side.

Grape-shot. See *Shot*.

Grass. *Ghaufs*.

Grass-hopper. *Phûngau*.

Grave (*sad*). *Gunbheêre*.

Grave (*for burial*). *Kûbbur*. See *News*, *Notice*, *Wqd*.

Gravel. *Kûnkur*.

To graze (*as a horse*). *Ghaufs churna*.

Grease. *Chêrbee*. *Rôhgun*.

Great. Bûrrah. Also, *the elder, as Burrah bhauee,*
the elder or greater brother. Idiom.

Green. Subz.

Grief. Hgûmmey.

To grieve. Delgeâr hona, *to be sorry.* Hgûmmey
kurna ; literally, *to make grief.*

To grin. Daunt nakosena. See *Teeth* and *Nose.*

To grind. Saun per dhaûrna, *to give an edge upon a*
grindstone. See *Edge.*

To groan, Goongaouna. *Ghoograouna.*

Groove. Kûggur.

Ground (in a large sense). Zemêen. Mûttee, *a piece*
of earth. Dhurtee, *ditto.* Chêilah, *clay.*

To grow. Bûrhna.

Guide. Harkarra.

Guittar. Sittârr, *a long instrument resembling the*
guittar,

Gum. Goond.

Gun. Bondoôke.

Guts. See *Entrails.*

H.

Habit. Poshâuck.

Habitation. See *Abode.*

Hail. Aowlau.

Hair. Baul, *any hair.* Chûley, *the hair of the head*
only.

Half. Aûddah.

Hall. Dullâunn.

Hammer. Morteêle.

Hand.

Hand. Haute.

Handkerchief. Roomâul.

Handle. Kûbzah. Also, *a bingé.*

Handsome. Surûtt. Hkoob furûtt, *very handsome*; literally, *well handsome.*

To hang. Phâunsee dâna; literally, *to give a noose, to execute as a malefactor.* Lûtkau dâna, *to give suspension, to hang up as a bat on a hook, &c.* Lutkau hôna, *to be hanging*; literally, *to be suspended as a bat.*

Happy. Auraûmm, *easy, contented.* See *Very* and *Glad.*

Hard. Suhkt.

Hare. Hkergoâsh.

Harm. Loxaûnn, *loss.* Hkeannutt, *damage.* Hkûtrah, *misfortune.* Hkrâubee, *badness.*

Harness. Sauje.

Harrow. Mhey.

To hasten (make haste). Jôldee kurna. Jhûpput, *Shitâubee, quick.* Adverbs. Jôldee kurôuna, *to hasten another.* The Efficient of Kurna.

Hat. Tôpee.

Hatred. Dushmûnnee. See *Enemy.*

To have. There is no word answering to the Latin word *babeo* or *possideo.* The idiom says, *there is with me.* See *It is.*

Haughty. Dimmaûk. See *Blunderbuss.*

Hawk. Baudje.

He. Oôah.

Head. Sirr.

To heal. Chûngau kurna, *to make well.*

Health.

Health. Tubeaît. Hkieer.

To bear. Sûnna. See *To sleep and Gold.*

Heart. Dill.

Heaven. Bheasht. See *Sky.*

Heat. Gûrmee. See *Hot.*

Heavy. Bhâuree.

Heel. Eerree.

Hell. Jehânnum.

Hen. Murhgee.

Hence. Heau-sa, *from here, or from this place.* Is wotk-sa, *from this time.*

Hence (get you gone). Tuffaôut. Doore. Fûrruck. Adverbs, signifying, *away, far off, hence.* Kinârrau jaou, *go aside.* Humaurau paufs sa, *go from near me.* Idiom.

Here. Heau.

Herewith. Is-sa, *with this.*

Hereon. Is-pur, *on this.*

Herein. Is-ma, *in this.*

Hereto. Is-ko, *to this, &c.*

To hesitate. Dolena.

Hickup. Hêdjkee.

To hide (one's self). Chip kurna, *to make bid, or* Chip rhâna, *to remain bid, or* Chipna. Chi-pouna, *to conceal any thing.* Efficient. See *Silence.*

High. Oônchau.

Hill. Pharr.

Hinge. Kûbzah, *bundle.*

Hip. Khoôlhah.

To hire. Kiraueah kurna, *to make hire.*

Higgledy

Higgledy-piggledy. Côltah-poôltah. Ooltah signifies
turned over. This seems a cant expression.

Hog. Sûur. Hkook.

Holy. Mufsûlle.

Hole. Chaid. Sorauh.

Hollow. P,hoonk.

Home. Ghûr,ma, *in the house.*

Honey. Sh,hûd.

Hoof. Soomm. See *Avaricious.*

Horn. Seeng. Kaug, *a rhinoceros's horn.*

Horse. Ghwôrah. See *Cow, Carriage, White man,*
House, Deep, Abyss, and Ass. Ufful-
Tarsee or Toorkee, *a horse that is a pure Persian*
or Toorky. Dow Nuflau, *a horse whose breed*
has been cross'd, half Persian or half Toorky only.

The Bengal horses are only ponies called Tattoos.
The next above them are the Tarsees, full-siz'd,
with long strait heads, and generally very ill
tempered and vicious. The Toorkys are strong
and handsome, but slow and not vicious; they
come from Turkumania, and not Turkey as many
imagine. The Persian or rather the Arab is the
finest; for the Arabs originally supplied the Per-
sians. There is a breed of small pyebald horses
fitter for draft, which comes from Thibett and
Boutan; they are very hardy, but sometimes
very vicious and fierce. They are called Ton-
gyans.

Horsehoe. Naull.

Hospital. Tauot-Hkônnah.

Hot. Gûrrum. See *Heat*.

(*as a horse spirited*). Jûllud. See *To burn*.

Hour. Ghûrry. Also the name of the bell that is struck at the expiration of the hour. The day and night are divided into four divisions, each of three hours, called P,haurrs, so that the twenty-four hours make eight P,haurrs. Each of these P,haurrs are subdivided into eight lesser divisions. One hundred and eighty minutes in the three hours, which make the P,haurr, being divided by eight, give twenty-two one-half minutes for the lesser division. Twelve o'clock at noon will be Do P,haurr or Two P,haurrs, as they begin about six in the morning. The four P,haurrs will be completed about nine, twelve, three, and six o'clock, as they begin to tell the Ghurrys from six in the morning. The Ghurrys are measured by a brass cup with a small hole in it, which, being put into a pan of water, sinks by filling, which marks the Ghurry is expired. At the eighth they strike the P,haurr on a large piece of metal like a Chinese gong or a bell. At the equinox the day and night P,haurrs will be equal; but at other times they differ by making seven and nine Ghurrys instead of eight to the P,haurr, according to the time of the year.

House. Ghurr.

How. Kêssau. Kis-tûrrah, *in what manner*.

How do you do? Kêssah hy, *how is it?* Vulgar.
Hkieerâsseait. Polite.

How many. Kêtna. See *Many*.

How

How much. Kéttau.

Hubbub. Hurbûrree.

Hump. Goôjah, *the hump of a man's back.* Kcôah,
the large swelling on the neck of a Bengal bullock.

Hunger. Bhook.

To hunt. Sikkârr kurna, *to go after game.*

Husband. Hkûssum. See *Oath* and *Yolk*.

Husk. Chîlkau.

I.

I. Hum. Aûpp. My or myen.

Jackall. Geêder.

Jail. Keyd hkaûnnah, *the prisoner's place.*

Ice. Bûrruff.

Idiot. Paûgul.

Idol. T,haûkoore.

Idle. Soôstee.

Jealous. Hîskau.

Jest. This is expressed by Hunsna ka wostah ; lit.
on account for to laugh ; Toom hgoooffah keah
ka hunska keah, *did you do it angry or in jest ?*
literally, having laughed. The pret. participle,
See *Grammar*.

Jew. Yau,ou,dee. Auhkoudee.

If. Uggur.

Ignorant. Onjâun. See *Know* and *Not*.

Image. Murûtt.

Immediately. Jóldee.

Impious. Jehêll.

Impossible. Nau sêckee. See *Can*. Nau is a privi-
tive. On hônee. See *Be*. On is privitive.

Impotent. Nau mûrd. See *Man*.

Impudent. Ba,hy,au.

In. Ma, properly Main. See *Within*.

Incautious. Ba hkubber, *without care*.

Incense. Lubâun.

Incest. Kûrrum chode.

Inch. Bêrril.

Incision. Kaut.

Incontinent. Loâtchah.

Inculpable. Ba { Gônah,
Tukfeêre, } *without fault*.

Inferior. Zeêreduft. Zeere is a mark of inferiority,
in opposition to Zebber, *violence or authority*.

Infirm. Zeif.

To inflame. Jhâgrau. Lugôuna, *to instigate a quarrel*.

To inform. Janôuna. Boojôuna. Sumjôuna. See
Know. These are all *efficients*.

Inhabitant. Raiut, properly, *a farmour*; but as all
contribute to the revenues it may be taken in this
sense, Heau-kau rahana wollah, *an abider of
here*. Idiom.

Ink. Sa,uee.

Ink-stand. Dauwaùtt. Kùllum dàun, *pen thing*.

Inn. Surauee.

Inoculate. Goôtee dana, *to give the small pox*.

Inquire. Poôtchna, *to ask*. Taulaûsh kurna, *to make
search after*.

Insolent. Bahyau.

To intercede (for a person). Sefâurish kurna, *to make
intercession*; but more properly, *to recommend*.

Interest.

Interest (for money). Sood Ba,auje.

Interpreter. Dobhausêah.

To intice. See *Coax*.

To invent. Aupna monsfôoba sa bunôuna, *to make from one's own invention.*

Invention (or contrivance). Hickmut. Also, *the method.*

Involuntary. Nauchârr. From Nau, *privat.* and chaûnna, *to choose.* See *Dissatisfied.*

Jockey. Châubucksouaûr, *a horse-breaker.* See *Whip.*

To join. Milôuna, *to make meet.* Efficient. See *Meet.*

Joke. See *Jest.*

Joint. Jore.

To jolt. Jookna.

Journey. Musaûfree. See *Traveller.*

Iron. Lôhah.

To irritate. Bazârr kurna, *to make angry.*

Island. Taûpoo.

It. Oôah.

It is. Hy or hyngh, *a possessive adverb very comprehensive, signifying, there is, or it is.*

Itch. Koôje,lee.

Judge. Haûkim. See *Doctor.*

To judge. Haukmêc kurna, *to make or administer justice.*

To jump. Koôdna.

Ivory. Hûttee kau daunt, *tooth of elephant.* Feel dun daun. Very high.

Juice.

Juice. Rus.

Justice. Adelùtt (rather *law*). See *Equity*.

Justice (court of). Adelùtt hkaùnnah.

K.

To keep. Râckna.

Keepsake. Eaud-gaùrree.

Keeper. Daur, as Kellah daur, *commander or keeper of a fort*.

Kernel. Goôdau.

Kettle. Kêtle.

Kettle-drum. Doônkau.

Key. Chaùbee. Koônjee.

To kick. Lautt mârna, *to strike with a kick*.

Kid. Hulwâun. Kuffee.

Kidney. Gûrdah.

To kill. Mardôlna. From Marna, *to beat*, and Dolna, *to destroy*.

King. Paùdshauh.

Kingdom. Paùdshauht.

To kiss. Choôma dana, *to give a kiss*.

Kitchen. Baùberche hkaùnnah, *cook's place*.

Kite (a bird). Cheal. Goôdee, *a paper kite*.

Knee. Teôonah. Ghootnah.

To knead. Mùt,hna. Koônt,hna.

To kneel. Teôonah dâna, *to give knee*.

Knife. Chôorah, *a large knife*. Chooree, *a little knife*.

To knit. Beênna.

Knob. Goôtau.

Knock,

Knock. Mookh.

Knot. Gîrrah.

To know. Jaûnna. Sumoôjhna.

Knowledge. Aukôof. Aûkul. See *Opinion*.

A knowing person. Aukoof-daûr. Aukul-bund. See
Ripe and Cunning.

Knuckles. Unglee kau girrah. See *Finger and Knot*.

L.

Labour. Minnutt.

Lace. Kinârree. See *Border*.

To lack. Kûmmee hona, *to be deficient in.*

Ladder. Sîrrhee.

Lady. Beebee.

Lame. Lîngrau.

Lamp. Chirrâuhg.

Lance (or spear). Bûrchee.

Land. Zemêen.

To land. Kinârrah per jaouna, *to go to the side.* See
Ashore.

By land. Koôskee.

Language. Zobaûn.

Lantern. Faunôose.

Large. Bûrrah.

Last (or latest). Peêchlau. See *Behind*.

To last. Bûnchna, *to hold out, remain, be safe.*

Late. Daêree.

Lattice. Jhînjree. See *Chain*.

To laugh. Hûnsna.

Law. Adelûtt. Futtûau.

To lay (along). Lâtehna. *lie*

Lazy.

Lazy. Soôstee. *Aulseeah*

Lead. Sees, hah.

Leaf (of a tree). Pùttah.

Leaf (of a book). Wôrruck.

Lean. Pâtlau. Lauhgieere.

To leap. Koôdna.

To learn. Seêkhna.

Lease. Kistbûndee.

Leather. Châmrau.

To leave (or desert). See *Abandon*.

To leave off. See *Desist*.

Leave (permission). Rûhkfutt. Also, *leave at departing, as to take leave, Rûhkfutt lana.*

Leech. Jonck.

Left. Baûneau.

Leg. Paoun.

Lemon. Lêemoo.

To lend. Kûrruz dana. See *Borrow*.

Length. Lambauee.

Leopard. Cheêtau.

Less. See *Best and Little.* *aur chôotah*

To let out (to hire). Kirraueah dana. See *Hire*.

To let off (as a gun). See *To fire.* *daûgna*

Letter (of the alphabet). Hurruf. (*An epistle*). Hkutt.

Level. Burrâubur-choûraîs, even and broad. See *Strait*.

Lewd. Lôchau.

Liar. Jôotah.

To lick (with the tongue). Châutna. See *Choose*.

Lid. Dukhney.

To lie. Joot khâyna, to tell a lie.

Life.

Life. Jauni: *also Jew*

To lift. Oot haouna.

Light (in opposition to heavy). Hülkau.

Light (in opposition to darkness). Oojhälla.

To light (a candle). Julaoua. *See To burn.*

Lightning. Bidjlee.

Like. Mofſſack. *See Wise.*

Lime. Chôonau.

Line (drawn with a pen). Lekkêere. Hkut.

Linen. Kôprau.

Lining. Aûstur.

Link (to light with). Muſhainl.

Link (of a chain). Kurrah.

Link-boy. Muſhauſchêe.

Lip. T'hoont.

Little. Chôotah, *as to size.* Tôrau, *as to quantity.*

To live. Jeêna.

Liver. Kuleêjau. *See Biscuit and Carpet.*

Lizard. Tick-tickee, *a very small lizard which runs up the walls.*

Load (or burthen). Bôjah.

Loan. Kârruz. *See Expence.*

Lock. Taûllau, or Taûllee.

Loins. Kûmmmer. *See Paste and Alligator.*

Long. Lûmbau.

To look (or seem). Lûgna.

Loop. P,haûnſee.

Loose. Dheêlau.

To lose. Kôna. Haûrna, *to lose at play.*

Loss. Loxaûnn. Hkeânnutt.

Lot. Neſſeebe, *fortune.*

Lottery. Shûrtee.

Loud (to speak loud). Zore fa bôllna, *to speak with force.* Choûrah mooh fa bollna, *to speak with an open (broad) mouth.* Shoore bôllna, *to speak loud.* See *Noise*.

To love. Peârr kurna, *to make love.* Kurna is here to be taken in a circumlocutory, and not in a direct sense, i. e. *to do love.*

Lover. Peârrau. *Pearree*

Louse. Joo,ee.

Low. Neêcha.

To low (as a cow). Dukôrna.

Lowlinefs. Zeere. Zêbbur and Zeere seem to answer to the words Vis and Impos; for in whatever sense they are used, they imply an exertion and deficiency of the particular quality to which they are applied.

Luck. Nessêebe, *fortune.*

To lurk. Chip khâna, *to stay hid.*

M.

Mad. Dewaûnnau. Sîrree.

To make (or construct). Bunâouna. The auxiliary Kûrna is rather *to do*, though when joined to a substantive or adjective it must be translated *make*; as *make haste*.

Male. Nur.

Man (also mankind). Aûdmee. See *Person*.

Man (in opposition to woman). Murd.

Mane. Eiyaûl.

Mangoe. Aum.

Manner. Tûrrah.

Many.

- Many.* Bhoat.
How many. Kêtna.
As many as. Jêtna.
So many. Etna.
Marble. Sîngee. See *Solid*.
To march. Kootch kurna.
Mare. Ghwôoree. Mawdwâun. See *Female*.
Mark. Dauhg, any mark as with a pen. Nesâun,
a signal. Also the colours.
Market. Haüt,h.
Marrow. Goôdau. Mugz.
To marry. Beê,au kurna. Shaûddee kurna.
Martingale. Zeere bund; literally, *a debilitating bond*.
Martyr. Sut,hâied.
Master. Sâuheb. Mâuleck. Hkwauend.
Mat. Chataûee, *a common mat.* See *Breast*. Seet,ul
pautee, a particular sort of fine mats for sleeping
upon.
Match (to light a candle with). Sillâuee. Deêau.
Matter (as of a wound). Peep. See *Barrel*.
Me. See *I* and the Grammar. *thum*. *Hum mauraui*
Mean. Paûjee.
Meaning. Môieenee.
Measles. Pungôotee.
To measure. Nâupna.
Measure. Guz.
Meat. Goasht.
To meddle. Cheârna.
Medicine. Doauue. Ey,laûdje.
To meet. Mîlna. See *Mix*.
Melancholy. Hgûmmy. Delgear. Fékkir.

Melon. Turmooze, *water.* Turbooze, *musk.*

To melt. Gûlna or Guljâouna, *to melt of itself, or go melted.* Gulôuna or Gulkûrna. The first is the efficient, the second is made with the auxiliary Kurna, *to make melt any thing.*

Memory. Eaud.

To mend. Durûst kurna.

Mercer. Bajaûz, *one who sells silk in the piece.* Put-tûau, *a small dealer or haberdasher of tapes, fringe, garters, silk, &c.*

Merchant. Soûdagur. Bepârr.

Merchandize. Soûdagrée.

Merry. Hunsmôokh.

Message. Kaulaubhaije.

Messenger. Harkârrah. Also, *a guide.* Tâppee, *an express.* *Hafsu*

Method. Hickmut, *the contrivance or knack of a thing.*

Middle. Beech.

Midnight. Dow p'haurr raut, *two P'haurrs of the night.* See *Hour.*

Midwife. Dauee.

Milk. Doode.

To mince. Kêemah kurna. *Kûmmée kurna*

Mine (of me). Humâurau. Aupnau. See the *Grammar.*

Mint (an herb). Poodeênah.

Mint (to coin money). Tukfâul.

Mirroure. Aûrsee. Auênah.

Mischief. Hkrâubattee. See *Bad.*

Miser. Soom. Buhkêele. See *Hoof.*

Mistake. Hgûllut.

To mix. Millaouna. See Meet. Also to make up a difference between two persons.

To mock. Cheeraouna.

Model. Nimoonah.

Modest. Pareazgar. See Chaste.

Mole (on the skin). Mûssah.

Mole (an animal). Chuchûnder.

Moment. Laumah.

Money. Pêisau. *Shun*

Mongoose. Naoul.

Monkey. Bôndur, a small monkey or ape. Lûngôor, a baboon. See Anchor. Hunymâun, the largest sort of monkeys. This is a Bengal word taken from the Mythology.

Month. Mhêinah.

Monthly. Hur-mhêinah, every month.

Moon. Chaund.

Moonlight. Chaundnêe.

More. Aur. Zâdau. Very high.

Morning. Fûjjur.

Mortar. Humâum.

Moth. Pûttung.

Mother. Mau.

Mother-in-law. Sootêllau mau, father's second wife. Sause, husband's or wife's mother.

To move. Heêlna, to move one's self. Heelôuna, to move or shake any thing. Efficient. See To remove.

Mould (to cast in). Saûnchau. *Saûnch.*

Mountain. P, harr.

Mountaineer. P, hâreah. Cho, ârr, *Banditti.*

Mouse. Chôo, ah.

Mouth. Moo.

Much. Bhote.

Mud. Chêilau.

Mule. Kutchârr.

Murder. Hkôonee.

Musick. Bâujau. See *Play.*

Musket. Bondooke.

Mustard. Rauee.

Musty. Gûmfau.

My. See *Mine.*

My dear. Humâurau jaun saûheb, *the master of my life.*

N.

Nail. Prauck. ~~*Prake.*~~

Naked. Lûngau. See *Lame, Anchor, and Monkey.*

Name. Naum.

Narrow. Kum-chôurau, *little broad.*

Nativity. Jênnum. Peidâuesh.

Native place. Woôttun.

Navel. Nâubee. Nauf.

Near. Nuzdêeg. See *To.*

Necessary. Zoorôor. See *Useful.*

Neck. Gûllau.

Need (as, what need?) Durkâur.

Needle. Sooe.

Needle's eye. Naûggah.

Neglect. Bapurwauee. From *Ba priv.* and *Pur-wau, care,*

Nephew. Bhateējau, *brother's son.* Bhônjau, *sister's son.*

Neighbour. Parôosee.

To neigh. Hinhinaouna.

Nest. Baûfau.

Net. Jaul.

Never. Kûbbee ny, *not ever.*

New. Nêiau.

News. Hkubber, *intelligence, notice.* Gup, *idle talk, tittle-tattle.*

Next. Aûhkree.

Nice. Nûkcherau.

Niece. Bhatêjee, *brother's daughter.* Bhônjee, *sister's daughter.*

Night. Raut.

No. Ny or Nhyn.

Nobleman. Êâymrah. *Ammeere*

Noise. Shoor.

None. Kootch ny, *not any.*

Noon. Dow p,haurr, *two P,haurrs.*

Noose. Sîrrack. P,haûnsee, *a running loop.*

Note of band. Teep.

Note. Chit, *a billet.*

Nose. Nauck.

Noségay. Tôrah.

Not. Ny.

Notice. Hkûbber.

Nothing. Kooch ny, *not any.*

To nourish. Paûlna.

Now. Aûbhee. Ettebur.

Nowhere.

Nowhere. Kheyn ny. Kôey jâgau ma ny, *in no place; or more literally, not in any place.*

Nurse. Dauee, *a wet nurse; also midwife.* Eyau, *a dry nurse or attendant.*

Nut. P_hull.

Nutmeg. Jâffull.

Cocoa nut. Nâureal.

Nutshell. Chîlkau.

O.

Oar. Daunr.

Oath. Kûssum. See *Husband, Swear, Folk.*

Oatmeal. Mêidah.

Of. Kau. Sign of the genitive.

Often. Bhote Maurâutbeeh, *many times.*

Oil. Taile. *ôlah*

Flower oil. Fûleil taile.

Cocoa-nut oil. Nâureal taile.

Old. Purâнна, *as an old house.* Boôrah, *for a man.*
Boôzruck, *a venerable old man.*

Olive. Jâûlpoy.

On. Pur.

Once. Aick duffai. Aick bur. Aick Maurâutbeeh,
one time.

Only. Aur ny, *not more.*

Onwards. Chêllah.

Open. Khole.

Opinion. Aûkul.

Opium. Aûfeem.

Opposite. Aûmna-saûmna, *or* Saûmna.

Or. Ka.

Order.

Order. Hôokum, *as an order from a master to servant.* Purwaûnnah, *an order or pass.*

Orange. Naûringee.

Original (*in opposition to copy*). Nemoônah, *the pattern.* Ufful, *genuine, uncontaminated.*

Ornaments (*women's*) as jewels. Géinau.

Oven. Tundôore.

Over. Par.

Overturn. Ooltâouna.

Out (*as gone out*). Bharr.

Out (*expended*). Hkalaûfs.

Out. Sa, *out of*, as Is-sa, *from or out of this.*

Outside. Bhar-turuf (*literal*). Aâbrau.

To owe. Dhôrna.

Owl. Painchau.

Own (*as my own*). Aûpna.

Oyster. Kustôorau.

P.

Pace. Kâddum.

Packbread. Dôree.

Page (*of a book*). Sêffah.

Pain. Dûrrud. Choatt.

To pain (*or ache*). Dûrrud kurna, or Doôkhna.

Painting. Rungaumâzee. Nuklhee.

Pair. Jôrau.

Pan. Haûnree. *Haundée / Pâssau*

To pant. Haûnpna.

Paper. Kâuhguz.

To pardon. Maiuf kurna.

To pare. Cheelôuna.

N

Paring.

Paring. Chilkau.

Parrot. Tôotau.

Part. Hissah.

Pass (*a pass to go any where or for goods*). Purwaun-
nah. Gûllee, *a narrow pass or alley.*

Passenger. Chêrindarr.

Passien. Hkûffau.

Past (*gone*). Gêiau, preterperfect of Jaouna, *to go.*

Paste (*to make bread of*). Hkumêar. Leiee, *paste to stick any thing together.*

Pattern. Nemôonah.

To pawn. Bund-râckna, *to place in bondage.*

To pay. Kûrruz soôdhna.

Paymaster. Bûhkshee.

Pea. Mûttur.

Peace. Sâllah.

Peacock. Mowr.

Pearl. Môotee.

Pedlar. Dufurôosh.

To peep. Jhaûnkna.

Pen. Kûllum.

Pencil. Sêefah-kau Kûllum, *pen of lead.*

People. Loag.

Pepper. Mertch.

Person. Shux. *Very high.*

Permission. Ruhksutt.

Permit (*or pass*). Purwaûnnah.

Pestle. Dîstah.

Petition. Aûrzee.

Petticoat. Ghûgrau. Lhûngau.

Pewter. Jest or Just.

Physic.

Physic. Dowauée. Eylaûdje.

Physician. Huckleême.

To pick (or choose out). Choon,na. Imperative
Choon. See *Touch* and *Suck*.

Pick-axe. Gaïtee.

Pickle. Atchârr.

Picture. Tufwêere. Nukush.

Piece. T,haun, as *a whole piece of cloth or silk.* Tûkrau,
a bit or piece of any thing.

Pied. Aûbluck.

Pig. Sû,ur kau bûttchah, *young of a hog.*

Pigeon. Kubôoter.

Pillage. Look.

Pillow. Tukêah.

Pillar. T,hoônee. Suttoôn.

Pilot. Pulwâurree. *Pulwâur is a little boat which
goes before the barge.* Kunkurêah. Kunkur
signifies gravel. Maûlum, *a master of a pilot
vessel.*

Pimp. Bhûrwau. Kûrrumsâuck. Also, *a scoun-
drel.*

Pin. Aulfinnee.

Pincers. Chûntau. Chûmtee. Duspûnnau. See
Gloves.

To pinch. Chûmtee kautna, *to cut with a pinch.*

Pine-apple. Aun,nau,nâufs. See *Shot.*

Pioneer. Beldaûr. There is no regular body of
pioneers; but the Beldarrs clear the roads for
the army.

Pirate. Dukoît.

Pistol. Tumônchah. Pistoûle.

Pitch. Dhoônau.

Place. Jagau, indiscriminately *any place*. Hkaunnah.

This word is always attached to another, as

Lohâur hkaunnah, *the smith's place or forge*.

Cherêah hkaunnah, *the bird place or aviary*.

Plain (a large field). Meidaun. Also, *any open place*.

Plaintiff. Feriatdee.

Plank. Tuhkt.

Plantain. Kêllau.

To plat. Goôntha.

Plate. Bôssun. Rickâubee.

Play (an entertainment). Tumaúshau.

To play (as children). Khâilna.

To play (on an instrument). Baujouna. See *Music*.

To play (game). Jowah khâilna.

Plough. Haul.

To plough. Joatna.

Plunder. Loot.

Pliers. See *Pincers*.

Pocket. Jabe. See *Tongue*.

Point. Noak.

To point. Noâk,na.

Poison. Zhur. See *Root*.

To polish. Sikkul kurna, *to make shine*.

Polisher. Sikkulgarr, *a person whose trade is to go about cleaning arms or any rusty iron*.

Pond. Tala,ou.

Pony. Tâttoo, *a small species of horses peculiar to Bengal, though all small horses are so called in derision*. See *Horse*.

Poor.

Poor. Hgurréeb.

Portupine. Sâjau.

Porter. Kôolee. Muzôor, *to carry things.* Dorwâum, *one who keeps the door.*

Portion (or part allotted). Hiffau.

Post (for letters). Dauck.

Potatoe. Aûloo.

To pound (in a mortar). Koôtna. See *Jump, France.*

To pour. Daûlna; literally, *to cast out.*

Powder (gun). Baurôot. Boôknee, *any powder.*

Power. Kudrûtt. Ahktearr. Zébbur.

Pox. Bauow.

Praise. Taireéf.

To prance. Koôdna.

Prawn. Jingrah mutchee, *fish with claws.*

To pray. Nimaûz purna, *to read prayers.*

Presence. Roôbroo.

Present. Moojoôd. Hauzur.

Preserve. Bunchouina, *the efficient of Bunchna, to remain.*

President. Sardârr, *the head man.* See *Governor.*

To press. Daûbna. Teépna.

Pretty. Soorûtt.

To pretend. Bhâunah kurna. Muzauhm kurna, *to make pretence.*

To prevent. Mōnnah kurna, *rather to forbid.*

Price. Mool. ^{Keemut.} *the value*

To prick. Chobhaouna.

Prig. Baûnkau. Phoonbauee.

To prime a gun. Rânjuck dâna.

Prince.

Prince. Shau zâudau, *the king's eldest son.* Mîrzau, *a prince of the blood. (From the Persian)* Sul-taûnn.

Princess. Bêagum.

Prison. Keid khaûnnah, *prisoner's place.* P,hâutkak

Prisoner. Keid.

Profit. Monaûffai. Faidah.

Profuse. Ooraouo. From Ooraouna, *to make fly.*

To prohibit. Maûnna kurna, *to forbid.*

To promise. Kubbôol kurna, *to make a bargain ; also to agree, consent, allow, grant.*

Propbet. Peihgûmber.

Proud. Dimaûhg. See *Blunderbuss.*

Proverb. Loffuz.

To pull. Ghâinchna. Taunna.

To pull off. Ootorna.

To punish. Sêzzah dana, *to give punishment.*

Puppet. Pootlau.

Puppet-show. Pootlau nautch, *puppet dance.*

Pure. Ufsûl, *uncontaminated, genuine.*

Purblind. Chûndree.

Purgatory. Airâuff (*Persian*).

Purge. Julâub.

Purposely. This is expressed by the preterit participle of Jaûnna, *to know*, as Jaunka kurna, *to do any thing knowingly, i. e. having known it.* See *Accident.* *Jyah kurna*

To push. Dûkkau dana, *to give any one a shove.* T,hâilna, *to push any thing heavy with force and difficulty.*

To put (or place). Râckna. Dhurna, *to put in.*

To put on (as cloaths). Phênna.

To put to (or apply). Lugâouna. Churhâouna.

Q.

To quake. Kaûpna, or Kaunpna.

Quarrel. Jâggrau. Kuzzêah.

Quarrelsome. Lurrâuck. See Fight.

Quarter (one fourth). Pauou.

Quay (to land goods). Ghautt.

Queen. Baûnoo beâgum.

To quench. See Extinguish.

Quick. Jhûpput. Jold. See Hasten.

Quicksilver. Paûrrah.

Quiet (easy). Subbôore.

Quill. Pur.

Quilt. Rezâee.

R.

Rabbit. Hkergôash.

Radish. Môolee.

Rag. Lûttah.

Ragged. Mûssuck.

Rain. Burfaat.

also the rainy season

To raise. Oôt,hna, to raise one's self. Oothaouna, to raise another.

Raisin. Kîshmîsh.

Ram. Mâirah.

Rancour. Zebberdûshtee. See Force and Enemy.

Rank (of soldiers). Soff.

Rape. Zoragoree.

Rascal.

Rascal. Dhuhgabauze. Kurrumsatuck. Harram-zaddah; literally, *one who was born in the Harram, a bastard.*

Rat. Chôoah.

Rattan. Baite.

Raw. Kûtchau.

Razor. Austôorau.

To read. Pârna.

Ready. Teiârr.

Rear. Peêchlau.

To recall. Burhkâusht kurna, *to call back from any place.*

To receive. Lâna.

To reckon. Ginna. Also, *to count.*

To recollect. E,aud kûrna, *to make recollection.*

To recommend. Sefârresh kurna. Also, *to intercede for.*

To reconcile. Milaouna, *to make meet or agree, literally.*

Reconciliation. Mil.

Regard. Meerwâungee.

Red. Loll.

Rein. Baug. Baug-doore, *leading rein.* See *Garden, Tyger.*

To release. Chôredana, *to grant to go at large.*

Religion. Zautt, *cast, tribe, or sect.*

To rely. Aietbâur kurna.

To remain (or stay in one place). Rhâna. Bânchna, *to remain or be left after what has been expended, as a remnant of cloth after making the coat.*

To remember. E,aud râckna, *to keep remembrance.*

Remembrance (or keepsake). Eaud-gaûrree.

To

To remind. E,aud delaouna, to put into the memory.

To remove. Sûrkau dana.

To repeat. P,heere khâyna, to tell again.

to Reply. See Answer. *jewtub dana*

To repose. Araûmm kurna, to make rest. Araûmm signifies also, well in health, and is used particularly for the afternoon's nap.

Reputation. See Character. *Nâum aubros*

Request. Arrudj. Aûrzee. See Petition.

Residue. See Remain. *Bûn chne*

Resplendence. Noor.

To rest. See To repose above. *araûmm kurna*

To restore. P,heere dana, to give back again.

Retinue. Souaûree, comprehending chubdars, punes, harkarrahs, led horses, &c.

To return. P,heere jaûna, to go back again.

Revenue. Hkuzaûnnah, or rather the treasure of the revenue. Maulguzârree, the full sum stipulated to be paid. Kistbûndee, the leases and agreements of the revenue. Bundabûsht, the agreements, also the accomplishment of the terms. See Collector. Bôkkeah, the arrears due from the lessees. Pôneah, the time and ceremony of settling the old year's accounts and beginning the new ones.

Reward. Woojôorau. *Sougâat*

Rhinoceros. Gundâar.

Rhyme. Kâuseah.

Rib. Pûsee.

Ribbon. Feêtah.

Rice, Dhaun, in the husk. Chaoul, after it is cleared.

Bhaut, after it is boiled.

Rich. Hgûnnee. Taûllaibur.

Riches. Taullaibrée. Dowlat.

To ride. Ghwôrah pur chûrna, *to be mounted on a horse.*

Souwauree kurna; *literally, to make parade.*

Right. Dhîna, *as the right hand side.*

Right (as right or wrong). See Good. *a tchân*

Righteous. Mufsûllee.

Rind. Chîlkau.

Ring. Aungôothee.

Ringworm. Daud. Daud mûrdun, *the name of a leaf, the juice of which, mixed with salt and rubbed on the ringworm, cures it.*

Riot. Hingaûmm.

Ripe. Pûckau.

To rise. Côrhna.

River. Nûllah, *a very small stream.* De, re, âu, *a large river.*

Road. Raûstau. Rauh.

To roast. Kubâub kurna.

To rob. Cheane lâna, *to take by force or stealth.*

Robber. Kuzzâuck.

Rocket. Hou, auee, *a firework.* See *Air.* Baun, *a military rocket, the combustibles of which are contained in a cylinder of iron; great numbers of them are generally thrown into the camp by the Moguls.*

Roll (muster-roll). Haûzree. See *Present.*

Roof. Chaûper.

Room (or chamber). Kôtree.

Root. Jur. See *Poison.*

Rope. Rûffee.

Rose.

Rose. Gilaub.

To rot. Sêrrah jaouna, *to go rotten.*

Rough. Khurkhûr,rah. Oonchau neechah, *up and down (as a bad road, &c.)*

Round. Gole.

To row. Daunr ghênchna, *to pull the oar.*

To rub. Mûlna.

Rubbish. Koorkoôttee.

Ruby. Eau,kôot.

Rude. Hgier,ôor.

Ruler (to rule lines). Hkutkush.

To run. Doûrna.

Rusty. Peeffhâizau.

S.

Sabre. Tâi,hgau.

Sack. Thêylee.

Sad. Delgêere.

Saddle. Zeen.

To saddle. Zeen baûndna or plugaouna, *to bind or apply the saddle.*

Safe. Bâ pûrwau, *without apprehension.*

Saffron. Hûldee. Zûrdee.

A sage. Boôzruck, *a venerable old man.*

Sage. Saûgoo.

Sail. Paul.

To sail. Paul ooragouna, *to let fly the sail.*

Sailor. Hkalaûffee.

Saint. Sut,hâied.

Sale. Nelaûmm.

Salt. Nûmmock. Noone.

Salt fish. Noonah-mutchée.

Saltpetre. Shôrau.

Salve. Mhûllum.

Salutation. Salaûmm.

Sand. Bâuloo.

Sap (or juice). Russ.

Sash (for an officer). Jaul.

Satan. Shitaûnn.

Satisfaction. Hkautterjêmma, *after having affronted or disgusted any one.* Also *consolation.* Chaun, *pleasure.* See *Approve.*

Savage. Bonwaûnnuls.

To save. Bunchaouna. See *Remain.* Efficient.
Kufsâueutt kurna.

Sausage. Lingôochah.

Saw. Aûrah.

To saw. Aurah,kôshee kurna.

Sawyer. Aurah,kôosh.

To say. Eôle,na. Kâyna.

Saying (or proverb). Lôffuz.

Scab. Khaîttee.

Scabbard. Me,aûn. Kaût,hee.

Scales (to weigh). Nicktee. Turaûzoo.

Scar (or mark). Dauhg.

Scarce (wanting). Kûmmee.

Scarlet. Sûrruhk. Laull, *any red.*

To scatter. Chitteraouna.

Scent. Bo.

Scheme. Hîckmut.

Scholar. Shaugûrd.

School. Mûkbut hkaûnnah.

School-master. Ostaûd.

Sciences (arts). Eállum.

Sciffars. Kaínchee.

Scorpion. Beêchu.

Scoundrel. Dhuhgabâuze.

Scout. Harkârrah, *messengers and guides used as spies.*
Jaufôos.

To scrape. Chêelna.

To scratch. Khoojlaouna. *See The itch.*

Screw. Painch. Also by the idiom used to express
any circumvolution, as *to go about, not the direct*
road. Painch jaouna. Painch rauftah, *an in-*
direct road. Painch baut, *quibbling talk.*

Scrutore. Aulmâuree.

Scum. Mil^{auee}. Also *cream.*

Sea. Zulmâut.

To seal. Mhore kurna, *to make or put the seal.*

Seam. Sillaiee.

To search. Talâush kurna. Dhôorna. Totollna.

Season. Ae^{aum}.

Seat. Bêituck.

Secret. Mûnzee.

To see. Dêkhna.

Seed. Bêehen.

To seem. Lûgna.

Seldom. Kûbee-kûbee, *ever ever, now and then.*

Self (I myself). Hum aupp.

To sell. Bâichna.

To send. Bhâijdana.

Sense. Aiukoôf. Aiûkkull.

Sensible. Aiukkul-mûnd or bund.

Sentinel. *See Centinel.*

Separate.

- Separate.* Jûdau. Tufaûtt, *far off.* Alga.
Seraglio. Zenaûnau.
Serpent. Saunp.
Servant. Chaûkur. } See the Preface.
Service. Chaûkree. }
To serve. Chaûkree kurna.
To sew. Seêna. Sillouna. See *Seam.*
Shade. Chaun.
To shake. Heelaouna, *to make move,* q. v. Efficient.
 Jhaûrna, *to shake out as a carpet.* See *Tremble,*
 Quake.
To sham. Bhâunah kurna.
Shame. Shêrrum.
Shape. Dowl. Turrah, *manner.*
Share. Hîffah.
To sharpen. Taize kurna.
To shave. Hajamûtt kurna. Moorna. See *Dye.*
She. Oô,ee.
Sheath. Me,atîn.
Sheep. Bhare.
Sheet (for a bed). Chudder.
Sheet (of paper). Tau,oo.
Shew (or fight). Tumaûshau. See *Puppet-shew.*
To shew. Batlouna. Dekouna, *or Deklaouna.* See
 See.
To shew the way to any place. Poontchouna, *to make*
 or cause to arrive. Efficient of Poontchna, *to*
 arrive, q. v.
Shield. Dhaul. See *Branch.*
To shift. See *Change and Cloaths.*
To shine. Chilmilaouna.

Ship. Jhauz.

Shirt. Kômmeez. Portuguese ; but generally used in the southern parts. Also, *a shift.* Peirhann, seldom used except to the northward.

To shiver. Kaûnpna.

Sboal. Churr.

Shoe. Joôtee. See *Horse-shoe.*

Shoe-maker. Chamârr. See *Leather.*

To shoot. Bondoôke mârna, *to strike off a gun.* Bondooke chouna, *to let off a gun.*

Shop. Dokaûnn.

-| *Shop-keeper.* Dokaun daûr.

Shore. Kinâurau, properly *the side of the river.* See *Lace,*

Short. Naûttah. Baûntee, as *a short man.* Chôotah, *little ; but used for short.*

Shortly. Ettebur.

Shot (Small). Chêetah. (*Bullets.*) Gôlee. (*Grape.*) Aunnâunnâufs, *a pine-apple.* The grape-shot is so distinguished, on account of the resemblance the quilting gives it to that fruit.

To shove. See *Push.*

Shovel. Khûrbee.

Shoulders. Kaûndah.

Shower. Jhôofee.

Sbrewd. Puckah ; literally *ripe.*

Sbrimp. Chinghra mûtchee, *fish with legs or claws.*

To shrink. Sûkur jaouna.

Sbroud. Kûffun.

To shut. Moôndna.

Sick. Azarr. Bearaûmm. Tubeâit mauudah, *the constitution to be tired.*

Side.

*The French call y English Shouaunn
darr, & themselves Sirkarr.
Sen therran*

Side. Kinaûrah, *the border or verge.* Tûrruf. Is-tûrruf, *this side.* Oos-tûrruf, *that side.*

Sideways. Kutrauee.

Sieve. Jaûnknee. Chaunee.

To sift (or strain). Chaûnkna. *chaûlna*

To sigh. Nufaûs dolna, *to throw out a sigh.*

Sight (as vision). Nûzzur. See *Shew.*

Sign. Neshaûnnee, *a signal as a flag.* Ashârrauh, *as a beckon or wink, nod, &c.*

To sign. S,heyh kurna. See *Seal*, as most of the signatures amongst the great are by seal.

Silence. Chup.

To silence. Chup kûrna or kurôuna, i. e. *to make another make silence.* Efficient of Kurna.

Signature (by writing). S,heyh. Mhore, *the seal.*

Signification. Moience. *môjarkah*

Silk. Chêilee, *silk in the piece.* Rêshum, *sewing silk.*

Silly. Paûgul.

Silver. Roôpau.

Sin. Sherêeree.

Since. Jubsa, *from when.* Tubsa, *from then.*

To sing. Gaouna.

To singe. Julûsna.

Single (as a cloth unfolded). Aickhêrrau.

To sink. Doôbna. Hgûrruck hona, *to be immersed.*

Sirup. Shêerah.

Sister. Bhein.

Sister-in-law. Sollee, *a wife's sister.* Bhouje, *brother's wife.*

To sit. Bêitna.

Sky.

Sky. Aufmâun. See *Blue*.

Slack. Dheêlah.

Slave. Hgaulaûmin, *a slave, boy or man.* Loûndee.

Baûndee, *a slave, girl or woman.*

Sleep. Neend.

To sleep. Soôna. See *Hear and Gold*.

Sleeve. Asteêne.

Slender. Pârlau. La,hgeere.

To slip. Khîssulna, or Khîssul jaouna, *to go slip.*

Slippery. Chîchnau. Also, *smooth, polished.* P,hîslau.

Sloven. Nujûfs.

Slow. Aûstee.

Sly. Seânnah.

Small. Chôotah.

Small-pox. Goôtee.

To smell. Soôngna.

Smith. Lohaûr.

Smoke. Doonghau.

To smoke. Pêena. Also, *to drink*; but when joined to Pipe or Hookah it means *to smoke*.

Smooth. Choûrafs. Also, *broad.*

To smooth (as cloaths). Dumbund kurna, *to make smooth.* Burraûber, *straight, even.*

To snatch. Cheen lâna.

To sneeze. Cheênkna. See *Taste*.

To snore. Hkirâttau mârna.

Snuff (to take). Nâus.

Snuff (of a candle). Gool.

Snuff-box. Naufdâun, *snuff thing.*

Snuffers. Goolgêer.

So. Aêssau. or *Ma*

- So far.* Aîtnau doore. Jêttna doore, *as far as.*
So many. Aîtnau. Jêtttau, *as many.*
So much. Aîtau. Jêtttau, *as much.*
Soap. Saûboon.
Soft. Nûrrum.
To solder. Joor dâna, *to give joining.* Rusaouna.
Soldier. Sepauee.
Sole. Tûllee. Also, *the bottom of any thing.*
Solid. Singêen.
Some. Kooch.
Somebody. Kôey.
Sometimes. Kûbbée kûbbée.
Somewhere. Kheingh.
Son. Bettau.
Son-in-law. Soutêllau bêttau, *wife's son by former husband, or husband's son by former wife.* Daümaûd, *daughter's husband.*
Song. Geet.
Soon. Shitaûbe.
Sore. Ghaou.
Sorry. Delgeêre.
Sort. Rukkum. Tûrrah, *manner.*
Soul. Jeu. Bôletau. Rooh.
Sound. Auwâuz.
Sour. Khûttau. Toôrshee.
To sow. Bona.
Span. Bilûsht.
Spark (of fire). Chingâuree.
To speak. Bôle,na. Khâyna.
Speech. Baut. Zobâun, *language.*
To spend. Hkûrrutch kûrna. See *Borrow and Lend.*
Spent.

Spent (expended). Hkalaûs.

Spice. Muffaûllau.

Spider. Mûkrau.

To spill. Daûlna.

To spin. Chûrkaoua.

Spindle. Tugôah.

Spirit (goblin). Bhoot.

Spirituuous liquor. Shraub.

Spit (to roast meat). Seenk.

To spit (meat). Seenk per purôuna or gaûtna.

To spit (from the mouth). { Peek } Daûlna.
 { T,heuk }

Spitting-pot. Peek-daun, *spitting thing*, vulgarly called Pigdannee.

To split. P,haûrna.

Spoil (plunder). Loot.

To spoil. Hkraub kurna.

Spoon. Châmmidje. Châmchah.

Spot (or mark). Daugh.

Spout. Toôntee. See *Lip*.

To sprain. Muchûckna.

Spring (steel). Komeênau.

To sprinkle. Chîrkna.

Spur. Erree kau kauntau; literally, *the spike of the beel*.

Spy. See *Scout*.

Square. Charr kônah burrauber, *four corners alike*.

Charr tûrruf burrauber, *four sides alike*.

Chôukosh.

To squeeze. Teêpna. Daûbna.

To squint. Teêrah dêkhna, *to look awry*.

Squirrel. Gêlaree.

Stable. Aûstabel.

Staff. Laût, hee.

Stairs. Seâ, ree.

Stake. Kaûntau, *any thing pointed, a fork.* Lâkau.
Lêkkir.

Stale. Bôfsee.

To stand. Khûrrah hôna, *to be standing.*

Standish. Kûllum daun, *pen thing.* See *Ink-pot.*

Star. Taûrr.

To stare. Hgurûckna.

To start. Choônkna.

To starve. Bhook fa mûrna, *to die with hunger.*
Faûkah kûrna, *to starve a person.*

To stay. Subbôore kurna, *to wait with patience.*
Rhâna, *to stay in one place.*

To steal. Chôoree kûrna, *to make theft.* See *Rob.*

Steam. Bhaupp.

Steel. Auspâut.

Steep. Dhôlloo.

Step. Kûddum. Daug, *the print of a foot.*

Stick. Chêrree, *not so big as a walking stick.*

To stick (or adhere). Autûckna.

Stiff. Suhkt, *hard.* Ukkrau, *stiff, as a limb not*
pliable.

To sting. Dingûfna.

Stingy. Shoome. Buhkeêle. See *Hoof.*

Stink. Bud bo, *bad smell.*

To stir. Hêelna, *to move one's self.* Heelôuna, *to*
stir any thing. Efficient.

Stirrup. Rickâub.

Stocking.

- Stocking.* Môozau.
Stomach. Chaûtee.
Stone. Pûthur.
To stoop. Jhûckna. Nhoôrna.
To stop. Rhana. Imperative Rho, instead of Rha.
 (Irregular.)
Storm. Tofaûnn, *a violent hurricane.* Jhûrree, *a violent rain.*
Story. Hûkkekut.
Straight. Burrâuber. Seêdah.
To strain (through a strainer). Chaûnkna. See *Sneeze* and *Taste*.
Straw. Bhoôsee.
Stream. Toor.
Strength. Zoor. Muzbôotee.
To strike. Mârna.
Strong. Muzbôot.
Such, Aîssau, *so.*
To suck. Chûse,na. See *Pick* and *Touch*.
Sugar. Mîssree. See *Curtain*.
Sullen. Sûstee.
Sun. Soorj.
Sun-rise. Sujsaûduck.
Sun-set. Shaum.
Sun-shine. Dhoop.
Suppose. See *If.* *Uggur.*
Surprize. Tâijeb.
To swallow. Ningûlna.
To swear. Kûssum kûrna, *to make oath.*
Sweat. Pufsêe,na.
To sweep. Jhaûroo dâna. Jhaurna.

To swell. P,hoôlna.

To swim. Halena. Sat,hâurna.

Swing. Hindôlah.

To swing. Jôlena.

Sword. Tolwâur.

Syringe. Fitchkêrree.

To syringe. Fitchkêrree mârna, *to strike the syringe.*

T.

Table. Maize.

Fail. Doom.

Tailor. Dûrzee.

To take. Lâna.

Take care. Hkubber daur.

To talk. Baut khâyna, *or* Bôlena.

Tall. Lûmbau, *long.* Oônchau, *high.* Duraûz.

Tame. Ghurpaûllau. From Ghur, *a house,* and *Paulna, to bring up.*

Tangled. Oôljul. Juthau.

To taste. Chêekna. See *Sneeze and Strain.*

Tea. Chau.

To teach. Seeklaouna, *or* Seekaouna.

Tear (of the eye). Aûnfoo.

To tear. P,haûrna. Chêarna.

To tell. Khâydana. From Khâyna, *to speak,* and Dana, *to give.*

Tempest. Tofaûnn.

Temple. Musjîd, *a Mahometan mosque.*

Tenant. Raîe,ut. See *Farmour.*

Tent. Tônbow. Konâutt.

Than. Sa.

That. Oô,ah.

Tben. Tud, or Tub.

Tbence. Hooaungh sa, or Oot,her sa, *from there.*

There. Hooaungh, or Oot,her.

Thereabouts. Hooaungh. Khein.

Therefore. Oos,wôsta, or Oôska wôsta, *on account for that.*

Tberesfrom. Oôs sa, *from that.*

Therein. Oôhma, or Oosmean, *in that.*

Thereof. Oôs kau, *of that.*

Thereon. Oôs pur, *on that.*

Thereto. Oôs ko, *to that.*

Therewith. Oôs sa, *with that.*

These. E,ah, or E,ee.

They. Oô,ah, or Oo,ee.

Thick. Môotau, *fat.*

Thief. Choor.

Thimble. Dedau.

Thin. Pâtlau. Sookau, *dry.*

Thing. Daun joined to another word, as Kullum daun, *the pen thing or standish.* Cheaze.

To think. Okkul ma boojena, *to reflect in the sense.*
See *Recollect.*

Thirst. Pe,auff,ah.

Thither. Oôt,herko, *to that place; literally, to there.*

Thong. Tûs,mah.

Thorn. Kaûntau, *any thing pointed.*

Tbread. Soot.

To threaten. Dur,aouna. See *To fear.*

Tbroat. Gûllau. Nurrâttee, *the windpipe.*

Throne. Mûsnud, *the nabob's chair.* Tuhkt, *the king's throne.*

Tbrough. Par,

- To throw.* P,haînkna.
To thrust. See *Push*. *hailna*
Thumb. Aungôot, hau. See *Ring* and *Chafing-dish*.
To thunder. Gurjuna.
Thus. Aeffau.
To tickle. Goodgoodee dana, *to give tickle*.
Tide. See *Ebb* and *Flow*.
To tie. Baûnd, na.
Tiger. Baug. Shaire, Persian, but used in Bengal.
Tight. Kûssah, or Kûssoo.
Tile. Khuprôle.
Till. Jubitûlluck, *till when*. See *Until*.
Time. Wokt. *One time or two times*, Aik or Dow Mirautbee.
Tin. Kulêi.
Tired. Maûndah.
Title. Hkittâub, *a title of honour*. See *Book*.
Tittle-tattle. Gup.
To. Ko. Ko paufs, *near to*. This is always used when speaking of personals, as *to go to him*, Oosko paufs jaouna. See the Grammar.
Tobacco. Tomaukoo.
Toe. Unglee. Also *Finger*.
Together. Saut. Sômmel, *together with*. Aik kûttah, *together in a heap*.
Toil. Minnut.
Token. See *Signal* and *Remembrance*.
Toombs. Kubberstâun. Muckbrah.
To-morrow. Kol aouta; literally, *the day next to the present, which is coming*. Kol is the day next to the present, either past or to come. See *Yesterday*.

Tongue.

Tongue. Jeebe. See *Pocket*.

Tools. Hutteârr.

Tooth. Daunt.

Tooth-pick. Killoll.

Top (above). Oôper.

Top (or cover). Dùkhney.

Top (spinning). Lùttu.

Tortoise. Kùtchoo.

Topsy-turvey. Oôltah-pôoltah. Oôltah is *turned over*. This is a cant expression.

To tofs. HAuchelaouna.

To touch. Choôna. Imper. Choo. See *Pick*.

To tow. Goon taûnna, *to pull tow line*.

Towards. See *Near*, *Tbitber*.

Town. Shur, *a large town*. See *Village*.

Trade. See *Merchandize*.

Trap. Kaüll.

Traveller. Mufaûffer.

Treasurer. Hkuzaûnchee.

Tree. Gauch. Durhkut.

To tremble. Kaûpna, or Kaûnpnai

Tribe (or cast). Zaut.

To trot. Chaul jaouna.

Trouble. Tûsdeai.

Trowsers. Auzaûr. Peijâmmah.

True. Sutch.

Trumpet. Torehy.

Trunk. Sundôoke.

Trust. Aetbâur.

To try. Fêkkir kurna. Tukêek, or Tukêat kurna.

Tune. Raug.

Q

Turkey.

Turkey. Perru.

To turn (turn over). Ooltaouna. P,hirna, *to turn back when going any where. Also to turn about.*

P,hirouna, *to turn any thing round about.* Effic.

Turner. Hkiraudee.

Turtle. Kùtch,oo.

Tweezer-case. Gunje.

Twins. Jhoantau.

To twist. Baùntna. Goòntna, *to plat.*

Twine. Dôree.

To twinkle. Pùlluck marna, *to strike the eyelids.*

Twinkling of an eye. Pùlluc kmarna ka wokt, *the time of striking the eyelid.*

V.

Value. Kéemut. Mowl, *the price.*

Vein. Rug.

Velvet. Mùhkmul.

Very. Bhote. Nìpput.

Very well. Bote hkoob.

To vex. Beazârr kurna, *to make angry.*

Vial. Shêe fhee.

Vice versa. Uddul-bùddul. Buddulna *is to change.*

This is a cant expression.

Victory. Fâtteh.

Victuals. Khaunna.

Village. Gauong. Bustee. Low.

Vinegar. Sîrkau.

Violence. Zoor.

Virgin. Cheêrabund. Ko,no,au,ree.

Visit. Mau,lau,kaùtt.

Vitriol. Tô,te,au.

Umbrella;

Umbrella. Châtree.

Umpire. Aûmmeen.

Un. Words having this negative particle are rendered by prefixing Ba, Nau, and Kum, or adding Ny; as Babooje, *unknowing*. See *Blockhead*. Naumurd, *ungentlemanlike*. Kum Zoor, *unstrong, weak*. Sukkee ny, *ungenerous*. Ny may be added after any word whatever, and it will change it to a negative. Ba is rather Persian, but is used every where. Nau is Ny in a higher dialect. Kum answers to *less*, which is sometimes added to words, as Kum dowlat, *pennyless, no riches, &c.*

Uncle. Chûchau, *father's brother*. Maumoo, *mother's brother*.

Under. Neâchey.

To understand. Boôje,na. Jaûn,na. Sum,ôoje,na. See *Know and Knowledge*.

To undress. Kôprah kolena, *to pull off cloaths*.

Uneven. Oônchau neâchey, *high and low*, as a rough road. Burraûbur-ny, or Seêdah-ny, *not straight*.

To unfasten. Kôle,na, *to open, take off, loose*.

Unfinished. Ti,ârr ny, *not ready*.

Until. Tûlluck, or Tuck.

Until then. Tub-tûlluck, or Tub-tuck.

Until when. Jub-tûlluck, or Jub-tuck. This is descriptive; but when it is used in an interrogatory sense, Say kub?

Vocabulary. Fûrhûng.

To vomit. Ky, or Rud kurna.

Up. Aoooper.

Upon. Per.

Upper. Oônchauee.

Upright (as a man). Khûrrau.

Uproar. Hingâum.

Upside down. See *Topsy-turvy*.

To urinate. Moôtna. Pîsh, aûb kurna.

Useful. Zoorôor. Kaum-kau, literally, *of business*.

Bhote kaum kau, *of much business, or very necessary and useful.* Idiom.

Usual. See *Custom*.

Vulgar. Paûjee.

W.

Wager. Shert, or Shereût.

Waist. Kûmmer. See *Alligator and Paste*.

Wait. Sûbboor kurna, *to wait with patience, to be quiet.* Rhâna, *to stay.* Imperative, Rho. Irregular.

To wait (at table). Khaûnna khelaouna; literally, *to feed at meals*; but it is understood, *to wait at table.* Idiom.

Waiter. Hkaûdum. Hkûzmutgâr, *an under butler, who cleans plate, and also goes out occasionally to entertainments to wait at table.*

To wake. Jaûgna, *to be awake.* Jaugaouna, *to wake another.* Efficient.

To walk. Kûddum chelna, *to go step by step.* P, hirna, *to go out for amusement either on horseback, afoot, or in a carriage*; also *to walk backwards and forwards.* P, hirouna, *to walk or make walk about as a horse when hot.* Efficient.

Wall. Dewaul.

Walnut. Auhkroot.

- To want.* Maungna, *as to want to drink.*
To be wanting (or scarce). Kûm, or Kûmmee hôna.
 Torah baunkee, *almost; literally, a little want-*
ing.
War. Jung.
Warm. Gûrrum.
Wart. Muffah.
Was. T, hau. Preterit of Hona, *to be.*
To wash (cloaths). Dhôna. Koôley kurna, *to wash*
one's mouth. Hgosul kûrna, *to make ablution.*
Wasp. Birney. Bolau.
To waste. Ooraouna, *to make fly.* See *Profuse.*
 Zaû,e,au kurna. Zaûn,e,aun kurna.
To watch. Chôkey dana, *to give guard.*
Watch (to shew time). Jâbee ghûrree, *a pocket ghurree.*
 See *Pocket and Hour jêbe hau ghûrree*
To waver (hesitate). Dôlena.
Wave (of the sea). Dehoo.
Water. Patûn,nee.
Wax. Moom. *Rahak Rastak*
Way. Rauh, *the road.* Gûllee, *a narrow way.*
We. Hum loage, *we people.* Idiom. Hûmow,
 plural of Hum, *I.* High dialect.
Weak. Kum zore, *deficiency of strength.*
Weary. Mâundah.
Weather. Aue,âum. *Ce, âum*
To weave. Beê,nna.
Weaver. Taûntee. Jaûlauh.
Wedding. Bê,au. Shaûd,dee.
Wedge. Gau doom. Gauêe is *a cow*, and Doom, *a*
tail, which, tapering to the end, is descriptive of
 a wedge.

Week.

Week. Hêftah.

To weep. Rôna. Matum kurna. Zâuree kurnz.

To weigh. Wôzun kurna, *to make weight.* Tollna,
or Toll kurna, ditto.

Welfare. Bôllah. See *Health*.

Well. Hkoob. Aûchau, *good.* Hki,êer, *well in health.*

Well (for water). Aundaûrau. See *Dark.* Koôngh,ah,
or Koônobau.

Wet. Bhêgau.

To wet. Bheêgna, *as it wets or rains.*

To wet (make wet). Bheegaouna. Efficient.

What. Kêah. Kaice.

Wheat. Gehoong.

Wheel. Chûckau. Pêi,cau.

When. Jub. Descriptively only. Kub? In an
interrogatory sense only.

Whence. Khaun-sa, *from where.*

Where. Khaun? In an interrogatory sense only.
Jhaun. Descriptive only.

Wherefore. See *Why*.

Wherein. Kaice-mean, or ma, *in what.*

Whereof. Kaice-kau, *of what.*

Wherewith. Kaice-sa, *with what?*

Which. Keah, *what.* See *Who*.

While. Jûbtûlluck, or Jûbtuck. See *Until*.

Whip. Châubuck.

To whirl. Goomaouna, *to make go round.* Efficient.
See *Go round*.

Whirlpool. Chûckur. See *Wheel.* Ku,roorb.

To whisper. Kaûnau-kaûnee kurna, *to make*, as it were, *ear to ear*, q. v. Hôwlee kâyna, *to speak low*. Gooûh-bugoûh kurna. *Very high*.

To whistle. Sîttee dâna, *to give whistle*.

White. Suffêad. (*as to cloth and other things*) Satûddau.

Also, *plain*, as a shirt without ruffles.

White man (in opposition to the natives). Gorau.

See *Horse*.

Whither. Kither ?

Who. Kone ? (Interrogatory). Also *which*. Joo. (Descriptive).

Who. Joo-kôey, *who*, *any body*, q. v.

Whole. Tumâum. Sub, *all*. Sumôochau, *entire*.

Whore. Kûsbee, *a common whore*. Chinaûl, *one not common*.

Whose. Kîskau, *of who*. Genitive of Kore.

Why. Kis-wôsta, or Kaieka-wôsta, *on account*, for *what*. This answers literally to *quapropter*.

Wicked. Jehell. Shireer.

Wide. See *Broad*.

Widow. Raunr.

Wife. Joâru.

Wild. Jûnglee, *as if inhabiting a wood*, q. v.

Will. Shouk. See *Choice*, *Choose*, &c.

Willee nillee. Nauchârr, or Lauchârr. From Nau, privative, and Chauna, *to approve*. Note, N and L are often used indiscriminately. See *Anchor*.

To win. Jeêtna.

Wind. Beiârr. Hôwah, *light airs*. Batofs. Low.

Window. Khrîkkee.

Wine. Shraub, *any spirituous liquor.*

Wing. Pur. Phung.

To wink. Pùlluck marna, *to strike the eyelid.*

To wipe. Poôntch,na. See *Ask.*

Wire. Taur.

Wife (or *like*). Gêree, as Faqueer-geree, *beggar-wife, or like a beggar.*

Wife. Aûkul-mûnd. Aukoof-daur.

To wish. Hkoolhôush kurna.

With. Sa.

Within. Main, or Ma, in. Bheater. Aûnder.

Without. Bauhr, as *out of doors.* Ba, *not having.*
Vid. seq.

Without reason. Ba wôstah, *without, wherefore.*
Hock na hock, *right or wrong,* as to beat any one undeserving it.

Witness. Shaûhed. Goû,auh.

Woman. Rêndee.

Wonder. Tâijeb.

Wood. Jûngul, *a very thick impenetrable wood; also a thicket, high grass, &c.* Bauhgeêtchah, *a garden; also, an orchard, clump of trees or small wood.* Tope is commonly used to express a *small wood or cluster of trees,* though not an eastern word.

Wood. Lâckree.

Word. Baut.

Work. Kaum, *business.* Muzooree. Minutt, *labour.*

World. Du,nêah.

Worth. Mowl. Keêmut, *price.* Keah kaum?
What use is it of? What is it worth?

Wound.

Wound. Juckmee. See *Sore.*

To wrap. Lapâitna.

To wring. Muchôorna. Cheepna.

To write. Lêckhna.

Writing-master. Moûnshee. See *School-master.*

Y.

Yard (before or behind a house). Aungâuna. Commonly called a compound.

Ye. Toom loage, you people. Idiom. See *We.*

Year. Bûrrus. Sûnnah. Saul. Very high.

Yearly. Hur-bûrrus. Hur-faul.

Yellow. Jurd, or Zurd.

Yes. Haungh.

Yesterday. Kol gei,au, i. e. the day next to the present which is gone, as to-morrow is the day next to the present which is coming. See *To-morrow.*

Yet. Etau.

Yoke. Jô,aul, or Jônuaul.

Yolk of an egg. Koôsum. See *Husband, Oath.*

You. Toome. Tein. Toome-aupp, you yourself.

Young. Juwaûnn.

Your. Tumaûrau. The termination Rau is the Persian genitive. See the Grammar.

Youth. Juwaûnnée.

Mahēnah [130] din

Months.	Days.
January. Maug.	Sunday. Atwaur.
February. P,haugun.	Monday. Pear, or Sombar.
March. Cheate.	Tuesday. Mungul.
April. Beisfaug.	Wednesday. Bood.
May. Jheit.	Thursday. Jemmarautt.
June. Auffaur.	Friday. Jemmaigh.
July. Sauon.	Saturday. Seneacher.
August. Bhaudon.	
September. Aufun.	North. Ootter.
October. Kautick.	South. Duckhun.
November. Aughun.	East. Poorub.
December. Poōfs.	West. Pach,hesm or Pacheem.

Numbers.

1 Aick.	11 Agear,rah.
2 Dow.	12 Barrah.
3 Teen.	13 Tearah.
4 Chaur.	14 Choudah.
5 Paunch.	15 Pondrah.
6 Chah.	16 Solah.
7 Saute. See 60.	17 Sutrah.
8 Aut.	18 Autaurah.
9 Nou.	19 Oonēfs.
10 Dos.	* 20 Bēfs (or one kory).

* To facilitate the expression you may say Ek beefs ek, *twenty and one*; Ek beefs dow, *twenty and two*, and so on; as Pachaus, *fifty*; Pachaus ek, *fifty-one*; Pachaus dow, *fifty-two*, and so with all the rest of the decimals.

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------|----|------------------------|
| 21 | Ekkěefs. | 52 | Bau,oônn. |
| 22 | Bauěefs. | 53 | Ter,poôn. |
| 23 | Tei,ěefs. See 30. | 54 | Chou,oônn. |
| 24 | Chouběefs. | 55 | Pauch,poôn. |
| 25 | Pachěefs. | 56 | Chah,oûnn. |
| 26 | Chahběefs. | 57 | Sataoun. |
| 27 | Satauěefs. | 58 | Aut,aoûnn. |
| 28 | Aut,haűeefs. | 59 | Onsaűtt. |
| 29 | Ontěefs. | 60 | Saűtt (3 kory). See 7. |
| 30 | Těefs. | 61 | Ek saűtt. |
| 31 | Ektěefs. | 62 | Ba saűtt. |
| 32 | Batěefs. | 63 | Terfaűtt. |
| 33 | Tatěefs. | 64 | Choufaűtt. |
| 34 | Choutěefs. | 65 | Paunsaűtt. |
| 35 | Pantěefs. | 66 | Chaufaűtt. |
| 36 | Chatěefs. | 67 | Sautesaűtt. |
| 37 | Saintěefs. | 68 | Autsaűtt. |
| 38 | Aut,těefs. | 69 | Onsuttur. |
| 39 | Onchaulěefs. | 70 | Suttur. |
| 40 | Chaulěefs (2 kory). | 71 | Ekuttur. Ekhuttur. |
| 41 | Ek chaulěefs. | 72 | Bahuttur. |
| 42 | Ba aulěefs. | 73 | Tahuttur. |
| 43 | Ta taulěefs. | 74 | Chauhuttur. |
| 44 | Chouaulěefs. | 75 | Pauch,huttur. |
| 45 | Pantaulěefs. | 76 | Chah huttur. |
| 46 | Chah chauěefs. | 77 | Sut huttur. |
| 47 | Saintaulěefs. | 78 | Authuttur. |
| 48 | Aut haulěefs. | 79 | Onaufsee. |
| 49 | Onchaűfs. | 80 | Aufsee (4 kory). |
| 50 | Pachauűs. | 81 | Ek aufsee. |
| 51 | Ekaounn. | 82 | Ba, re, aufsee. |

83	Terauffee.	98	Authaunubbee.
84	Chourauffee.	99	On fou.
85	Pachauuffee.	100	Sou.
86	Chah auffee.	101	Ek fou ek.
87	Saute auffee.	102	Aick fou dow.
88	Autauuffee.	103	Aick fou teen.
89	Onaunubbee.	104	Aick fou chaur.
90	Nubbee. <i>nurty</i>	105	Aick fou paunch,
91	Ekaunubbee.		Ec. Ec.
92	Baraunubbee.	1000	Aick hazaur.
93	Taraunubbee.	10,000	Dos hazaur.
94	Chouraunubbee.	100,000	Lauck.
95	Pachaunubbee.	1,000,000	Dos lauck.
96	Chahaunubbee.	10,000,000	Sou lauck,
97	Sutaunubbee.	100 lauck,	or one krore.

1st.	P, hilau.	4th.	Choutau.
2d.	Doofrau.	5th.	Paunchooaun.
3d.	Teefrau.	6th.	Chatooaun, Ec.

$\frac{3}{4}$ th.	Pauou.
$\frac{1}{2}$	Audah.
$\frac{3}{4}$ ths.	Teen pauou.
$1\frac{1}{4}$ th.	Sou, au.
$1\frac{1}{2}$	Darah.
$1\frac{3}{4}$ ths.	Pauou-ny dow, i. e. a quarter less than two.
$2\frac{1}{4}$ th.	Sou, au dow.
$2\frac{1}{2}$	Aurhy.

- $2\frac{3}{4}ths.$ Pauou-ny teen, i. e. *a quarter less than three.*
 - $3\frac{1}{4}th.$ Sou,au teen.
 - $3\frac{1}{2}$ Saurhey teen.
 - $3\frac{3}{4}ths.$ Pauou-ny chaur, i. e. *a quarter less than four.*
 - $4\frac{1}{4}th.$ Sou,au chaur.
 - $4\frac{1}{2}$ Saurhey chaur.
 - $4\frac{3}{4}ths.$ Pauou-ny paunch, i. e. *a quarter less than five.*
 - $5\frac{1}{4}th.$ Sou,au paunch.
 - $5\frac{1}{2}$ Saurey paunch.
 - $5\frac{3}{4}ths.$ Pauou-ny chah, i. e. *a quarter less than six.*
- ᳵᳵ. ᳵᳵ. ᳵᳵ.

T H E E N D.

No 1 Infedition of 1701 are
forms of Imprisonment

The Great 12a Inyl
Burman
Gural 12a language

Circular 12a See Syms

Plate 2 V. 111 a la fin

Nairs nobles of Malabar

THE END